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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



Sunday Edition

INSURANCE

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PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA SUSPENDS INDIVIDUAL C.D.

Lays Down Task To Civil Resisters

No Revival Except By Himself

He Says Decision Is Result Of Introspection

"Satyagraha Has Failed To Touch Hearts Of Those For Whom It Was Meant"

"After much searching of the heart, I have arrived at the conclusion that in the present circumstances only one and that myself and no other should for the time being bear the responsibility of civil resistance, if it is to succeed as a means of achieving Purna Swaraj," says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a lengthy statement.

He further says: I must advise all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievances. They should leave it to me alone. It should be resumed by others in my life time only under my direction, unless one arises claiming to know this science better than I do and inspires confidence.

(From Our Special Correspondent) PATNA, April 7.

In handing the following statement to the Press, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"This statement was drafted by me on my day of silence at Sasra, that is, Easter Monday, the 2nd inst. I passed it on to Rajendra Babu and then it was circulated among the friends, who were present. The original draft has undergone considerable revision. It is also abridged. But in essence, it remains as it was on Monday. I regret that I have not been able to show to all friends and colleagues this, with whom I would have been delighted to share it. But as I had no doubt whatsoever about the soundness of my decision and as I knew that the civil resistance of some friends was imminent, I was not prepared to take the risk of delaying publication by waiting for the opinion of friends. The decision and every word of the statement are in answer to intense introspection and searching of the heart and waiting upon God. The decision carries with it reflection upon no single individual. It is a humble admission of my own limitations and a due sense of the tremendous responsibility that I have carried on my shoulders all these long years."

Mahatma's Statement

The following is the text of the statement:—

This statement owes its inspiration to a personal chat with the inmates and associates of the Satyagraha Ashram who had just come out of prison and whom at Rajendra Babu's instance I had sent to Bihar. More especially is it due to a revealing information I got in the course of a conversation about a valued companion of long-standing who was found reluctant to perform the full prison task preferring his private studies to the allotted task. This was undoubtedly contrary to the rules of Satyagraha. More than the imperfection of the friend whom I love more than ever, it brought

home to me my own imperfection. The friend said he had thought that I was aware of his weakness. I was blind. Blindness in a leader is unpardonable. I saw at once that I must, for the time being, remain the sole representative of civil resistance in action.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR C. D. During the informal conference week at Poona in July last, I had stated that, while many individual civil resisters would be welcome, even one was sufficient to keep alive the message of Satyagraha.

Now after much searching of the heart, I have arrived at the conclusion that in the present circumstances only one and that myself and no other should for the time being bear the responsibility of civil resistance if it is to succeed as a means of achieving Purna Swaraj.

I feel that the masses have not received the full message of Satyagraha owing to its adulteration in the process of transmission. It has become clear to me that spiritual instruments suffer in their potency when their use is taught through non-spiritual media. Spiritual messages are self-propagating. The reaction of the masses throughout the Harijan tour has been the latest forcible illustration of what I mean. The splendid response of the masses has been spontaneous. The workers themselves were amazed at the attendance and the fervour of vast masses whom they had never reached.

SPIRITUAL WEAPON. Satyagraha is a purely spiritual weapon. It may be used for what may appear to be mundane ends and through men and women who do not understand its spirituality provided the director knows that the weapon is spiritual. Everyone cannot use spiritual instruments. Many may use them if there is an expert behind them directing their use. I claim to be a Satyagraha Expert in the making. I have used to be far more careful than the expert surgeon who is complete master

(Continued on page 6).



Mahatma Gandhi who has suspended Civil Disobedience Movement.

WHAT WILL GOVT. DO? THE GREAT DECISION

Short Notice Question In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 7. Gandhi's statement advising abandonment of civil resistance by all Congressmen except himself has thrown a bombshell here, and is being interpreted in different ways. The interpretation in responsible circles is that Gandhi has taken this step to enable the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee to function officially, so that these two bodies may have a chance of deciding on its merits the question of Council entry by the Swaraj Party. It seems that while Gandhi himself has given permission to the Swaraj Party to function for the purpose of its new programme he has realized the difficulty that might be caused by the dispute as to whether the Swaraj Party was fighting elections in the name of the Congress or otherwise.

EFFECT OF MAHATMA'S DECISION

Gandhi's decision will now enable the Congress to decide the issue on its merits. The Government policy, as enunciated by the Home Member in the Assembly, has been that there was nothing to prevent Congress leaders abandoning Civil Disobedience, and that when they did so Government would remove the ban against them, and they could hold meetings of the Congress Committee and of the Congress session. The result now is that politics in India would become feverish again, and Gandhi's move has thrown once again Congress politics into the melting pot. The announcement has taken Government as much unawares and unprepared as the Swarajists themselves, and has given new direction to the politics of to-day.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

I understand a short-notice question will be put in the Assembly, asking Government to announce their policy in view of Gandhi's statement so that the All-India Congress Committee could meet at an early date.

Stop Press Page 6

THE GREAT DECISION

Bombay Amazed

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Mahatma Gandhi's decision to suspend Civil Disobedience for Swaraj and that none should resume it in the struggle for freedom "in my life time", unless it be under his own direction or "unless one arises claiming to know this science better than I do and inspires confidence," has caused amazement in City Congress circles. "The decision is an act of supreme self-sacrifice," as one Congressman put it. It is not prompted by any consideration of political strategy, but by other and ethical ones.

The reactions of this decision have been varied. While Liberal circles acclaim it as a "master-stroke in diplomacy," there are some who see in it germs of fresh complications in the political situation.

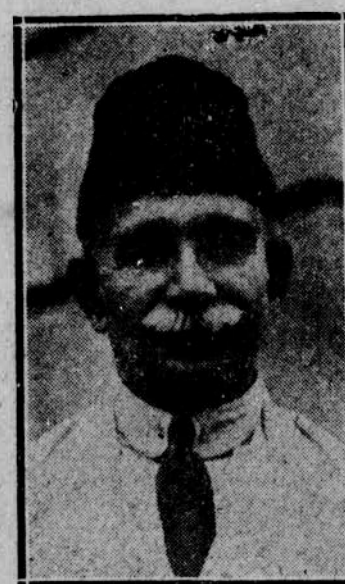
WILL IT ALTER SITUATION?

Will Gandhi's decision alter the situation? This is the question that each one of the prominent Congressmen seems to ask himself. It is difficult to say how it will, and Srimati Sarojini Naidu says it will not. According to her, the only competent authority to decide on the policy and programme of the Congress is the All-India Congress Committee. But instances are not few when fundamental decisions have been taken by Mahatma Gandhi and accepted by the country and the Congress. There is no reason to suppose that the A.I.C.C. will not ratify his decision.

THE NEXT STEP

Be that as it may, it is believed that the next step is the convening of a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress to consider Mahatma's decision, the revival of the Swaraj Party, and the resumption of the civil disobedience movement.

(Continued on page 6).



Dr. M. A. Ansari who has succeeded in securing Gandhi's blessings to the Swaraj Party.

FROM POONA TO PATNA

Chronicle Of Events

Mahatma Gandhi returned at the end of Dec. 1931 after participation in the Round Table Conference. Sequel to the refusal of the Viceroy to grant him an unconditional interview to discuss U.P. and Frontier Ordinances resulting in the arrests of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Jawaharlal and Sherwanil, the Congress Working Committee in its Bombay meeting passed a resolution, tentatively planning Civil Disobedience which Mahatma Gandhi in his reply to the Viceroy, said, would be suspended, if the Viceroy considered it worthwhile to reconsider his decision and grant an interview to the Mahatma. In the event of a satisfactory response not coming from the Viceroy the Working Committee called upon the nation to resume Civil Disobedience.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

On 4th Jan. 1932, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai were arrested. On the same day the Government of India declared the Working Committee an unlawful Association and also four new Ordinances were promulgated and all prominent Congress leaders in all parts of the country were arrested.

FAST AND RELEASE.

On May 1, 1933, Gandhi announced his intention to commence an unconditional and irrevocable fast for 21 days in connection with Harijan work which would commence on May 8. He said that the fast was against nobody in particular but a heart-prayer for the purification of soul.

C. D. SUSPENDED.

On May 8, Mahatma commenced his fast at 12 noon and was released in the evening. Gandhi announced the suspension of C. D. Movement for a month with the approval of Mr. Aney. He appealed to Government to release political and withdraw Ordinances. He added that if he survived the ordeal of the fast, he would take up thread, where it was interrupted on his return from England.

The Government replied that the mere suspension of C. D. Movement intended to lead up to negotiations with Congress leaders in no way fulfilled conditions which would satisfy Government that in fact the C. D. Movement had been abandoned.

On June 17, the C. D. Movement was suspended for another 3 weeks by Mr. Aney.

POONA CONFERENCE.

Congress Leaders' Conference held in Poona on 13th and 14th July, 1933 passed a resolution authorising Gandhi to seek unconditional interview with the Viceroy.

MAHATMA'S WIRE.

Mahatma sent the following

(Continued on page 3).

Mahatma Lifts Ban On Congress!

Master-Stroke In Diplomacy, Says Liberal Leader

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE")

From the Elect to Mass, From Mass to the Select, From the Select to Self.

These are the three stages in the march of the Civil Disobedience Movement from Dandi to Patna.

In the course of these four eventful years, Mahatma Gandhi has played the role of—

A "Salt Thief", "Naked Fakir" at the Viceregal Lodge, Plenipotentiary at the Round Table Conference, Civil Resister for a second time—and,

Upsetter of the Premier's Award. These roles have cost him—

Three terms of jail life and Two Fast within prison.

To-day he is his own leader and follower in Satyagraha.

It is his own award and the Congress will soon be called upon to ratify it.

MAHATMA'S DEMARCHE.

Ansari Deputation went all the way from Delhi to Patna in quest of the Mahatma's blessings and they had it for the mere asking. Mr. Jayakar complained that the Mahatma's gesture was a great deal more than what "I and my colleagues of the Swaraj Party" could get a decade ago. Any way they all claimed it as the best news of the season, and congratulated the Swarajists on their achievement and the Mahatma on his wisdom.

But the latest announcement calling off individual civil disobedience was so dramatic and sudden that it has puzzled the Mahatma's friends and shocked his political opponents—even those of Non-Congress persuasion who were waiting for their life chance of the end of the civil disobedience to play the game of co-operation are frightened out of their wits by the Mahatma's "demarche".

WHAT MAHATMA WROTE.

It will be misunderstanding the Mahatma's principles and practices, if the impression is allowed to go round that he deliberately used shock tactics. I understand that when the fight against individual civil disobedience was thick, a few months after the Poona Conference, Gandhi wrote to a prominent Congress leader in Bombay that he was "waiting upon God" for light. The repetition of the same expression in his statement is more than mere coincidence.

EVENTS CONSPIRE.

Long before Congress leaders were planning the Delhi Conference to obtain the support of the Mahatma to council entry, Gandhi, from the vantage ground of seclusion from politics, had been stock-taking the political situation and planning a solution to end the stalemate that set in after the Poona Conference.

Even political events seem to conspire to adjust themselves to dramatic situations. There can be no subtler piece of dramatic unity than that Gandhi should be drawing the blue pencil over his own draft at Patna, while Congress leaders were busy giving finishing touches to their "Humble petition and advice to the Mahatma."

THOSE TYPED SHEETS!

The dramatic touch in Gandhi's talks does not end with this. I understand that when the Deputation saw the Mahatma and was having preliminary talks with him to present Delhi resolutions, Mahatma took out five neatly typed sheets and gave it to his Deputationist friends. These who

went to confront him with their resolutions got themselves confronted.

Here was a touch of comedy to relieve the high political tension. If Mahatma gave more to the new Swarajists than to their predecessors, the explanation is to be found in the new document.

BOMBAY OPINION.

Bombay leaders are reticent to express their views on this first-rate document without fully digesting it. But a prominent Congress leader laconically remarked to me: "King is dead; Long live the King", opinion was expressed that the Mahatma would have done better, had he published this document earlier than his letter to Dr. Ansari. And an explanation was given that the Mahatma would be the last person to steal a march over his enemies, much less over his friends.

LOGICAL COROLLARY.

A prominent Nationalist Muslim told me that the suspension of individual civil disobedience movement was a logical corollary to Mahatma's support to the Swaraj Party.

MASTER-STROKE OF DIPLOMACY.

A prominent Liberal leader and a strong critic of the Mahatma found in his latest act a master-stroke of diplomacy. He said that Lord Willingdon's Government would be hard put to keep pace with the Mahatma's speed record in strategy and political tactics. On his release, when Gandhi voluntarily offered to "take up the thread where it was interrupted after his return from the R.T.C.", the Government banged the doors against him and enunciated the strange dictum of "no parleys with the representative of an unlawful association". Now by a stroke of the pen, Mahatma has lifted the ban on the Congress. He can even argue that he is outside the pale of the Congress, since individual or mass civil disobedience is no longer the policy of the Congress, and force the Government to recognise the legal status of the Congress.

Concluding, he said: "I think Swarajists under Dr. Ansari's lead have gained more than is apparent in the Mahatma's letter. Gandhi's dictum that he and he alone, and no other, should bear the responsibility of civil resistance will cut the ground under the feet of No-changers and drive the mass of Congressmen to Council. Any way, it augurs well for the forces we are marshalling for the war on White Paper."

SETH MATHURADAS WELCOMES IT

"Mahatma Gandhi's decision to call off civil disobedience is in the best interests of the country," said Seth Mathuradas Vassah. "The Commercial community as a class has been keeping aloof from politics. Mahatma Gandhi's final decision following the resumption of the Swaraj Party will enable the merchant class to body to enter and influence political currents. It can help the legislatures, fight for the guarding Indian industries, and for a correct financial policy."

"CORRECT LEAD"

A prominent Cotton Broker said:— "The decision of Gandhi has not come now too soon. Of late, individual civil disobedience remained only as a caricature of the great principle and programme. The withdrawal of it

(Continued on Page 3).

BEWARE OF HIS WILES!!

He has outwitted all—

Saraswatee Cinetone's

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE**IS COMING?**

Your Favourite Stars will please you in this Masterpiece

Saraswatee's

BHAKTA PRALHAD

(HINDI)

Awaiting release at

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD

SARASWATEE'S

BHAKTA PRALHADfeaturing
RATNAPRABHA, MOHAN, SALVI, SHAKUNTALA, VASANT PAHELWAN

DELICIOUS SONGS In

5th and LAST WEEK at KOHINOOR CINEMA (DADAR BOMBAY.)Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturday, Sunday and Holiday.**A QUALITY ENTERTAINMENT**to stand with standard foreign pictures
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S (CALCUTTA) SOCIAL HINDI MASTER-PIECE**Chandidas**

—a picture that was shown consistently for 53 weeks at Calcutta

a story of 2 loving souls who not minding the social boycott walked away with triumph beyond the social conventions

The intelligently selected cast

UMASHASHI DEVI, SAIGAL PAHARI SANYAL, ANWARI, ANSARI, NEWAB

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Lamington Road

(The Popular Cosmopolitan Picture Palace.)

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays

See and hear it to-day with your family.

TO-DAY

THIS WEEK

A story that vividly depicts the havoc of social pirates in our modern life.

KALANAGFeaturing
Miss DULARI, Miss MANJARI, JAMSHEDJI, GAZNAVI and CHEMIST.**MAJESTIC CINEMA**

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Running

Glorious 3rd Week!

Crowds pour at the

GLOBE TALKIES

Because—It screens—

SAROJ'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE

"TALISM-e-TALWAR"

"alias" Salf-e-Sulemani"

Featuring:
SARDAR AKHTAR, ASHRAF-KHAN, ABDUL REHMAN KABULI, GULAB, ZEBUNNISA, Etc.

AT

GLOBE-TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD

Time: Fri, Sat, Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 Matinee.

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

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THE GREAT TRIUMPH in Indian Film History

"Shan-e-Khuda"A Grand Attraction with a powerful Love Story
Directed by M. BHAVNANI**He Defied The CELESTIAL WARNING**

but in the end paid the price of his folly with HIS LIFE

**AKASHWANI**

DIRECTOR

BHAL G. PENDHARKAR

PHOTOGRAPHER

V.B. JOSHI

FEATURING

Leela

Vinayak

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Baburao

pendharkar

The Picture of PICTURES

COMING FROM INDIA'S HOLLYWOOD KOLHAPUR

ETERNAL MUSIC
GORGEOUS SETTINGS
SKILFUL ACTING**Watch for its release****MAJESTIC CINEMA****A Few Days More!!****9. SITUATIONS VACANT.**

Wanted District Manager on Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept. Apply with 2 annas stamps for full particulars to Investor's Corporation, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (7993).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Decent airy Rooms, with electric light for Hindus only. Rent Rs. 23 at 238, Thakurdwar Road. (2239).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujarati Hindoo Lodge, Daniali Kikabhai Mansion Poona 2. (2082).

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—A second hand motor car in good condition, enquire N. Mazumder, Jangoo Villa, Babulnath Road.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Ready For Sale, In Gowhat Bazaar, Hardwar, 8 shops and 4 upper rooms are ready for sale. The yearly income by rent is nearly Rs. 2,000 per year which can be increased. Those who want may communicate with Mahant Birgir, S/o Shankergir, Gowhat, Hardwar. (2184)

ALLEGED MISAPPLICATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS**Case Against Managing Committee Adjourned**

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 5.

Two prominent citizens and advocates Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai and Ishwarlal Desai have filed a suit in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Broach for an injunction preventing the Committee of Management from misapplying municipal funds on the grounds that the action of the Committee in giving away the contract at higher rates on the basis of exaggerated estimates and without following the procedure laid down by the municipal law and rules amounted to a misapplication of municipal funds

ALLEGED MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT**Mother Of Victim Gives Evidence In Kurla Court**

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 7.

The mother of the victim of a brutal murder alleged to have been committed at Kurla in broad daylight on a public road, was the first witness examined yesterday, when the case in which Yusufkhan Haidarkhan stands charged, before Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate Kurla, with having fatally stabbed Abdul Rauf, a 18-year-old Muslim boy, with a knife in the afternoon of March 5 last.

Marghabai, giving evidence, stated that she lived with her husband and children in Chembhar Wada. The accused was their neighbour. They had a vegetable shop in the market. About six months ago she had sold 25 ducks to a Bombay merchant. The following day the accused complained that she had sold Khajuri's six ducks and was made to pay Rs. 10 to her. A fortnight prior to the alleged crime a quarrel had ensued between her son Abdul Rauf and Yusufkhan, the accused, over the question of fetching water from a common tap, and the toul language alleged to have been used by the accused with reference to her daughter.

On March 5 last, continued the witness, her son Abdul Rauf was playing watches at home and she was sewing clothes. At about 2 p.m. that day, a boy called out Abdul, who left in spite of her remonstrations not to do so. An hour later she learnt that her son was fatally stabbed. She saw him lying dead in a pool of blood. The police then took him away.

Cross-examined, witness stated that she had become senseless at the sight of her dead son. She regained consciousness when the dead body was brought home at 9-30 p.m. That day her statement was not recorded by the court, as she had not recovered from the shock. She was sent home as she felt giddy. The police recorded her statement the next day.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned to April 12.

resulting in a breach of trust. The First Class Sub-Judges after hearing the plaintiffs' advocates, granted temporary injunction. The matter came up for hearing yesterday, but the municipality having applied for time the case was adjourned to the 9th inst.

Keen interest is shown to-wards the proceedings now in Court and it is not unlikely that some further litigation for the money already spent may crop up in near future.

KURLA BOARD ADOPTS BUDGET**Estimates Show Credit Balance Of Rs. 35,000**

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 7.

The budget estimates for 1934-35 were adopted yesterday by the general board, after making a few modifications, at a meeting of the Kurla Municipality, Mr. M. N. Patankar presiding. The proposition was carried by 10 votes to 4. The members of the minority party voted against.

It is a surplus budget showing a credit balance of about Rs. 35,000.

The opening balance is Rs. 1,04,154 made up of Rs. 33,369 and Rs. 70,785 on general and water accounts respectively.

The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 8,71,000 including the anticipated recoveries of arrears of municipal dues.

The main items of revenue are:—

Municipal Rates and Taxes, Rs. 1,25,000 (Arrears Rs. 75,000 and current Rs. 50,000).

Toll tax, Rs. 14,000 (Rs. 10,000 from bars Nos. 1 and 6 and Rs. 4,000 from Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5).

Conservancy Cess, Rs. 1,25,000 (Arrears Rs. 75,000 and current Rs. 50,000).

Special Sanitary Cess, Rs. 30,000 (Arrears Rs. 15,000 and Current Rs. 15,000).

Realisation Under Special Act (Pounds and Hackney Carriages), Rs. 2,300.

Slaughter house fees, Rs. 1,07,900.

Water Rate, Rs. 2,20,000 (Arrears Rs. 1,00,000 and Current Rs. 1,20,000).

The Municipality intends to spend about Rs. 8,36,000 this year.

The main items on expenditure side are:—

General Administration, Rs. 31,100 of which permanent establishment will cost Rs. 18,000 Printing Rs. 4,000 and election charges Rs. 3,000.

Collection of taxes, Rs. 14,500.

Public safety, Rs. 7,150 of which Rs. 4,000 will be spent on purchase of a fire engine.

Lighting, Rs. 29,621 of which electricity will cost Rs. 24,000.

Road cleaning, Rs. 75,300 of which Rs. 18,300 will be spent for purchase of a motor lorry for removing night soil, and Rs. 7,500 for septic tank.

Hospital and Dispensaries (Municipal Contribution) Rs. 14,550.

Other items include payment of slaughter house fees to Bombay Municipality, Rs. 65,000; slaughter house estate, Rs. 10,000; Central market Rs. 40,000, acquisition of lands for Anglo-Urdu and Anglo-Marathi schools Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively; Kurla City Survey Rs. 10,000 building of new hospital, Rs. 75,000, rider mains, Rs. 1,10,000, new roads and repairs, Rs. 17,000, contribution to schools, Rs. 22,615, drainage Rs. 46,700, public health Rs. 1,000.

RAILWAYS HAVE GROWN RICH AT EXPENSE OF PILGRIMS

But Third Class Passengers Are Treated More Like Animal Cargo, Says Mr. B. N. Karanjia

"Those who have had an opportunity to look at the pilgrim traffic throughout the country, will realise that human-beings are hardly considered as such and are treated more like animal cargo than human-beings."

With these words Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Conference of Passengers' Association and allied bodies, welcomed the delegates on Saturday afternoon in the Indian Merchants' Chamber, where the session was held.

There have been railways in this country, which have been born and owe their existence to pilgrim traffic and which even are running monopoly lines in certain parts of India, where this traffic at certain time of the year is tremendously large, and most of their earnings and existence have been due to them, and in spite of that they have been given facilities which could hardly be adequate for transport of animals from one place to another, and the nation is awakened to their sense of exercising their rights and privileges, for which they adequately pay, this sordid condition will continue to exist. This being the lot of those who have got to travel even under most troublesome circumstances, and for this that I call upon you brother and sister delegates this evening to unite and make a joint effort to make the lot of millions of your countrymen, who are subjected to the conditions of life which I have just stated to you.

A glance at the draft Resolutions will indicate the scope of activities of the Conference. It is a matter of satisfaction that the travelling public have become conscious of their rights and are determined not to put up with the grievances, but to get them removed through an organised body.

It is hoped that the public will take lives and sufficiently vocal interest in the proceedings of the Conference, and that the All India Federation of the Passengers' Associations will see the light of the day before we depart from here, and let us hope that at an early date the representatives of the Federation of Passengers' Associations may find their places on the Provincial and Central Legislatures and Advisory Committees of Railways and such other public bodies.

Mr. Karanjia concluding said: There have been railways in this country, which have been born and owe their existence to pilgrim traffic and which even are running monopoly lines in certain parts of India, where this traffic at certain time of the year is tremendously large, and most of their earnings and existence have been due to them, and in spite of that they have been given facilities which could hardly be adequate for transport of animals from one place to another, and the nation is awakened to their sense of exercising their rights and privileges, for which they adequately pay, this sordid condition will continue to exist. This being the lot of those who have got to travel even under most troublesome circumstances, and for this that I call upon you brother and sister delegates this evening to unite and make a joint effort to make the lot of millions of your countrymen, who are subjected to the conditions of life which I have just stated to you.

LEFT IN THE VOLD.

Mr. L. R. Taisee was then elected president of the conference. In his presidential address he drew a harrowing picture of the woes of the third class passengers. He pointed out that the bulk of the railway revenue was derived from the third class passengers and goods traffic, and he failed to see why those who contributed towards the revenue should not be heard. Referring to the steamship companies he said:

Their locus standi is not much different from those of railways, and I believe they will not forget that they also exist as public utility services Companies first, and as business concerns next. With regard to the companies dealing with road traffic I need not add any further. Though they are companies more under the control of local self-government institutions than under that of sov-

GENERAL STRIKE PROPAGANDA

Programme For To-day

With a view to popularise the slogan of General Strike on 23rd April and to draw large masses of workers under it, the Joint Strike Committee has drawn up the following programme for Sunday the 8th instant.

CENTRE MEETINGS AT 4 P.M. Workers holding in various localities will hold meetings at 4 p.m. at Wadi, Naigao, Shivdi, DeLisle Road, Ferguson Road, etc.

PROCESSIONS TO LAIBAUG. After the meetings the workers will march in procession with the slogan of "General Strike for 23rd" to Laibaug Maidan.

HUGE MEETING AT 6 P.M. On their arrival, huge meeting for the propagation of the Strike will be held. Workers all over the city are requested to participate in this programme.

Indian Broadcasting Service To Be Extended?

Government Are Negotiating With Local Authorities, Says Sir Frank Noyce In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 7. The Assembly met for the detailed consideration of the Princes Protection Bill.

RADIO LICENSES. During the question hour, replying to Mr. Ismail Khan regarding radio licenses in India, Sir Frank Noyce stated that there were approximately 10,950 licences in India on December 31, 1933. In 1932/33 the total income from Customs duties was Rs. 2,44,000 and the budget estimate for 1933/34, was Rs. 2,25,000. The expenditure of the Calcutta station was Rs. 1,03,903 and Bombay station was Rs. 1,105,155 making a total of Rs. 2,144,58.

The total receipts from these sources were credited to the General Revenues and the amounts due to broadcasting were allocated to that head. Any unforeseen surplus was retained to the credit of the General Revenues. During 1930-31 and 1931-32 the service ran at a loss of Rs. 1,65,710 and Rs. 1,09,506 respectively but during 1932/33 there was a profit of Rs. 80,649. The accounts for 1933/34 would not be available for some time but it was hoped that there would be a profit. In pursuance of the rules made under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1933, inspectors were being appointed in certain areas whose duties would comprise the detection and prosecution of wireless pirates.

BROADCASTING SERVICE.

Replying to another question, Sir Frank Noyce stated that the question of extending the broadcasting service to the various parts of India, had been engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Mr. B. Das: Will the Honourable Member afford facilities for the use of broadcasting to members standing as candidates for election to the new Assembly?

Sir Frank Noyce: No.

Mr. B. Das: Is it not the practice in England that such facilities are given? Sir Frank Noyce: Certainly not.

Mr. P. R. Rao: Sir Mr. Thompson that the present contract with the M.S.M. Ry. would expire on December 31, 1937. The question of taking over the railway by the State had not yet been considered.

India for some time and that they were in correspondence with certain local governments on the subject. Hitherto, he pointed out, financial considerations had not permitted the construction and the operation of a broadcasting station at Delhi but the details of the construction were under consideration and it was hoped to begin work during the current year. He said that the Government were aware that long-distance transmission in India suffered from considerable interference during certain parts of the year.

He said that the Government of India had not received any offers from the B. B. C. for the use of a free transmitter for village broadcasting. Sir Frank Noyce stated that the Government did not propose to increase the power of the present broadcasting stations at Calcutta and Bombay. It was probable that the reception in parts of India that were remote from Calcutta and Bombay, would be improved by the provision of local broadcasting at certain selected places in other provinces such as Delhi.

Replying to Mr. Thampan, Sir Frank Noyce said that they were in communication with the Madras Government but no definite proposals had been framed as regards the establishment of a broadcasting station at Madras.

Mr. B. Das: Will the Honourable Member afford facilities for the use of broadcasting to members standing as candidates for election to the new Assembly?

Sir Frank Noyce: No.

Mr. B. Das: Is it not the practice in England that such facilities are given? Sir Frank Noyce: Certainly not.

Mr. P. R. Rao: Sir Mr. Thompson that the present contract with the M.S.M. Ry. would expire on December 31, 1937. The question of taking over the railway by the State had not yet been considered.

Latest Commercial News

UPWARD TENDENCY IN CROSSRATES

New York Cotton Prices
4 Points DownLONDON GOLD AND SILVER
A SHADE EASIERChicago Wheat Easy But
Argentine Linseed Very
Steady

BOMBAY, April 7. On Saturday, the sterling dollar cross rate again moved upward and the sterling franc cross rate also ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY.

Complete inaction characterised the New York cotton market and prices ruled slightly easy in the absence of any encouraging news from Washington.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER WEAK.

London gold prices again declined to-day and silver also ruled a shade easier with small business.

BETTER TONE IN LINSEED.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet and Chicago wheat prices declined on commission houses selling. Argentine linseed however presented a better tone to-day.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FEATURELESS.

The London Stock Exchange displayed hardly any activity to-day while gilt-edged securities were featureless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)	
New York, April 7.	
Previous closing rate	12.09
To-day's opening rate	12.07
Difference	-.02
To-day's closing rate	12.05
Difference	-.04
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)	
Liverpool, April 7.	
Previous closing rate	6.10
To-day's opening rate	6.12
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	6.09
Difference	-.01

NEW YORK
COTTON MARKET

Complete inaction characterised the New York cotton market to-day and the session was featureless. In the absence of encouraging news from Washington and on quiet Liverpool cables and stagnant conditions in other commodity markets, the New York cotton market moved within the narrowest range thus reducing demand to a negligible quantity.

Trading in May commenced 2 points lower at 12.07. Hesitant attitude on the part of traders slightly reduced values to 12.05 but some scattered buying improved May to 12.08 but in the absence of support towards the close, a drop of four points was registered, the market finally closing at 12.05 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening range.

May (11.96/11.96)	12.08/12.07
July (12.08/12.08)	12.16/12.16
October (12.22/12.22)	12.25/12.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15.

American May (6.10)	6.09
American May (6.07)	6.07
Egyptian May (8.55)	8.50
Egyptian July (8.54)	8.58

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 7. 10-45 p.m.

As the New cotton futures opened with a decline of 2 points Broach 7-4 was quoted at Rs. 199 1/2 at night but later it declined to Rs. 198 as the closing New York futures were 4 points down.

Broach J.A. was dealt in at Rs. 199 1/2 at 11-0 p.m. in the local market.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 7.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 55, 61 1/2, 61 1/4 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery and on some scattered buying prices improved by an anna but again declined and closed one anna lower at Rs. 54 1/2, 61, 61 1/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33 1/2, 33 1/4 and 33 1/8 for ready 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh delivery but owing steady dollar prices declined by anna and closed steady 33 1/4, 33 1/2, 33 1/8.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 7.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53 1/4 and at October 55 3/4 prices to-day were quoted at lower levels than yesterday and the demand was poor.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 7.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market declined on commission houses selling and in sympathy with other markets. May was quoted at 85 1/4, July at 86 1/8 and September at 86 3/4.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 7.

Chicago oats were unquoted. Rye was quoted at 48 1/2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 7.

The Argentine linseed market ruled with better prices to-day, May being quoted at 12.27 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 7.

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London market:-

METALS

Tin (4243 7/8) closed.

Lead (411 1/2) closed.

Electrolytic Copper £36 1/4 to £36 3/4 closed.

Glasgow Iron (70) 70.

L.A.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4.

Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1.

JUTE

First Market and Government New Crop April-May (216 3/8) 216 1/2.

Dundee April (218 1/2) unquoted.

Lightning April (217 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/32) 5 3/8 paid and buyers.

April-June (5 9/16) 5 17/32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May £11 3/16.

Linseed Calcutta April-May (70 13/16) 211 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April-May (209 1/2) 209 9/16 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria April-May (209) 209 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 6.

T T London on New York.

Opening rate 5.15 7/8.

Closing rate 5.15 7/8.

T T London on New York.

Opening rate 77.93.

Closing rate 78.25.

T T London on Paris.

Opening rate 78.25.

Closing rate 78.25.

T T New York on London.

Opening rate 5.15 13/16.

Closing rate 5.16 5/8.

Liverpool cotton opening, May 6.09.

Liverpool cotton closing May 6.10.

New York Cotton Opening May 11.96.

New York Cotton Closing May 12.05.

Broach July/August (expectation) 202.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 7.

Business was small.

Last Price To-day's price.

Spot 20d. 19 15/16d.

Forward 20 1/16d. 20d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 7.

Last To-day's Price.

Gold per ounce 20d. 15-1 25-14-7.

BULLION

London, April 7.

Influx (nil) nil.

Withdrawal (nil) nil.

Gold (26-15-1) 26-14-7.

Silver (20d.) 15-16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 7.

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.

4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.

6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 7.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 1/16.

Paris on Bombay (5-87 5/8) 5-89 7/8.

New York on Bombay (38-87) 39-00.

Berlin on Bombay (9-37 3/4) 9-37 3/4.

London on Milan (39-71) 40-12.

London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 7/32.

London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8.

CURRENCY STATEMENT

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st March:-

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,77,21,50.

Reserve Coin and bullion in India:

Silver 86,48,70.

Gold bullion 41,52,44.

Silver bullion 11,50,346.

Securities (purchase price):

In India 29,44,77.

In England 8,25,25.

CURRENCY STATEMENT

The meeting also discussed the question of deflection of cotton trade from Karachi Port to Bombay and decided to call a conference of all concerned.

(Note:-The report that in reply to the Indo-Japanese Pact, the Italian Government is contemplating the imposition of heavy retaliatory duties on Indian cotton has been disbelieved in well-informed Italian circles in Bombay).

A. P.

SUPPLY EASILY ABSORBED
IN THE MONEY MARKETBUSINESS IN THE DISCOUNT
MARKET QUIET

Gold Minings Prominent On The Stock Exchange

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 7.

In the money market, despite large dividend disbursements during the week, supplies under clearing banks' 1 per cent charge were again easily absorbed. Business in the discount market was quiet, pending the indication as to what use the Government make of the surplus new 150 million sterling loan after redemption of 105 million sterling Treasury Bonds which is the main purpose of the loan. It is thought in some directions that the difference will be used further to reduce floating liabilities.

On the Stock Exchange to-day business was curbed by the end account but a confident feeling prevailed. Gold Minings especially continuing prominent.

INDIAN STERLING
LOAN

London, April 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, April 7.

In the London Stock Exchange markets generally, preliminary arrangements for the settlement has been restricting business. Gilt-edged were inactive. Mining shares were very steady. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280 5/8) 280 5/8.

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2103 3/8) 2103 3/8.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111 1/8) 2111 1/8.

4 per cent Funding Loan (2112 7/8) 2112 7/8.

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (2104 1/4) 2104 1/4.

4 per cent Victory Bonds (2111) 2111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 1/4.

International Holding (dol 2 1/8) dol 2 1/8.

Electric (dol 7) dol 6 7/8.

Musical Industries (25-0) 25-3.

Prinching John (37-0) 38-3.

Imperial Chemical Ord (37-3) 37-1 1/2.

Woolworth New Ord (33-7 1/2) 33-4 1/2.

SWEDISH MATCH.

Swedish Match (9-6) 9-6.

Dunlop Rubber (56-57 1/2) 56-57 1/2.

University Ordinary (24-0) 23-9.

Ford Motors (28-0) 27-10 1/2.

Cables and Wireless (410 1/8) 410.

British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2.

CAMERA "A" (28) 28.

Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-0.

P and O S. N. Co., Ltd. (17-3) 17-3.

Distillers (21-3) 21-0.

Bredford Dyers (14-0) 14-0.

British Celanese (14-0) 13-10 1/2.

J and P Coats Ordinary (53-0) 53-1 1/2.

Courtenays Ordinary (53-0) 53-1 1/2.

Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-0.

Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-3.

Inter Nickels (26 7/8) 26 7/8.

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-9.

Tata Iron and Steel (212) 212.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 7.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 38 1/4) dol 38 3/8.

Anacosta Copper Mining (dol 16 3/8) dol 16 1/2.

U S Steel Common (dol 51 7/8) dol 51 7/8.

United States Steel preference (dol 90 1/2) unquoted.

WIDESPREAD RAIN
IN KASHMIR

POONA, April 7.

A western disturbance which is passing eastwards has caused fairly widespread rain in Kashmir and a few falls have occurred in Northwest Frontier Province and the North Punjab. A few thunder-showers are also reported from South Madras, Bombay, Deccan, South Hyderabad, Central Provinces and Assam.

The day temperature has been generally above normal in northwest and Central India, North Bihar and Assam.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Sillong recorded three-quarters inch; Guwahati half; Nagur three quarters; Samnagar two; Dush three-quarters; Sri-nagar; Gilgit and Morre a quarter; Bishpur one and half; Solapur one; Cochin three-quarters and Pamban quarter.

FORECAST.

The rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Kashmir and extend in the Punjab. Thunder-showers will also occur locally in Assam and Bengal and at a few stations in the Peninsula.-A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th April 1934.

Change at 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours -0.55 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.5 degrees (6.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.8 degrees (3.2 above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-4-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.3deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.01" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 7.

The market was closed today to mourn the demise of great Jain Muni Maharaj Shree Dharmavijayji.

Ajmer.-Wrestling matches, on behalf of Ajmer Hindusabha were held on Saturday amidst great enthusiasm. Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda distributed prizes to the winners.

FROM POONA
TO PATNA

(Continued from Page 1).

wire to the Viceroy on 15th July: "Will His Excellency grant me an interview with a view to exploring possibilities of peace? Kindly wire."

On July 17, the Viceroy's Private Secretary shut the door against the Mahatma, intimating the Viceroy's view that there was no question of holding conversation with the representative of an association which had not abandoned Civil Disobedience Movement.

To this, Mahatma wired again on the 17th assuring the Viceroy of the desire of the Poona Conference for an honourable peace and renewing the request for an interview, which was also rejected.

The Mahatma left Poona, reached Bombay on 18th July, spent about 80 minutes and reached Ahmedabad.

ANEY'S DECREE.

On 22nd July Mr. Aney announced the calling off of mass Civil Disobedience, including No-tax and No-rent campaigns.

Congress organisations, including D. I. C. C. office were to be locked and sealed, and individual Civil Disobedience on individual responsibility without expectation of any help from Congress, was permitted.

ASHRAM DISBANDED.

On the 25th July, the Mahatma announced that he had decided to disband the Sabarmati Ashram.

On 28th July Gandhiji offered his Ashram including the moveable property to Government.

MARCH TO RAS.

On a mere acknowledgment of the letter without acceptance of the offer, the Mahatma on 30th July, decided to vacate the Ashram and proceed with the Ashramites to Ras on April 1.

ARRESTED AGAIN.

On August 1 Mahatma Gandhi, Kasturba, Mahadev and others were arrested at Ahmedabad.

On August 4, the Mahatma was released from Yerwada Jail and served with an internment order which he broke forthwith and got 1 year's simple for the breach of the order.

FAST AGAIN.

On August 17 Home Member of the Bombay Government stated that Gandhiji demanded the same privileges as a State Prisoner in connection with Harijan work and also intimated to Government that he would go on fast if these were refused.

Government replied that facilities allowed were ample to enable the Mahatma to conduct Harijan work and that they would set him at liberty if Gandhiji was willing to abandon all Civil Disobedience activities.

The Mahatma commenced his fast and was removed to Sassoon Hospital.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE.

Mahatma Gandhi, on 23rd August, was released unconditionally.

HARIJAN TOUR.

After his release, Mahatmaji took a vow of abstinence from C. Movement for the remaining period of the sentence. After staying for sometime in Poona and Bombay, he stayed for a few weeks at Wardha to recoup his health. He began his Harijan tour from the beginning of November. During his tour in South India, the call of 'quake-ridden Bihar became irresistible and he suspended his Harijan programme in favour of relief work in Bihar.

PATNA DECISIONS.

During his sojourn in Bihar, the centre of gravity was shifted to Patna which will pass down to history on account of memorable events like the acceptance of the revival of Swaraj Party and the suspending of individual Civil Disobedience.

MAHATMA LIFTS
BAN ON CONGRESS!

(Continued from page 1).

is the correct lead action under the circumstances."

August Is Nearing

Interviewed, a prominent Congressman, said that Mahatma Gandhi's latest statement is his extreme act of sacrifice. The decision was inevitable and must have been clear to any one who had studied the Mahatma's letter to Dr. Ansari. I am, however, afraid that the statement is bound to cause apprehensions.

The question may be asked: "What about Gandhiji in August when his self-imposed exile from politics, will come to an end?"

There is a great responsibility on those who acclaim the statement with joy. Beyond this, I do not wish to say anything.

AHMEDABAD
WAGE-CUTSLabour Representatives
Place Dispute Before
Mahatma

SPEEDY DECISION

After Two And A Half Hours' Talk It Was Decided To Meet Gandhiji Later.

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 7.

The representatives of the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, and the Labour Union who saw Mahatma Gandhi on Wednesday last in connection with the Ahmedabad dispute interviewed Mahatma Gandhi yesterday for two and half hours. No decision was arrived at yesterday and it was decided to meet Mahatma Gandhi in this connection later on whenever and wherever Gandhiji expresses his desire to see them.

The main issue has been placed before Gandhiji on behalf of the Labour Union. So far as can be ascertained, is that the workers of the Ahmedabad Mills do not get what they ought to get and their condition is such that it deserves immediate attention. The representatives of the Labour Union are understood to have drawn attention of Mahatma Gandhi to the fact that it was time that all differences existing between the mill-owners and workers were settled, as the future of the cotton industry also did not seem very bright.

TRANSACTIONS IN
COTTON FUTURESIncreased Margin In Re-
quirements Contem-
plated

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

An increased margin in requirements for transactions in cotton futures, is contemplated in the revised code for cotton exchanges which the committee of the New York Cotton Exchange is discussing.

The new requirements will be 10 per cent on 10,000 bales or less, 15 per cent between 10,000 and 50,000 bales, 20 per cent for larger holdings.

The proposed creation of a code of authority is meeting with strong opposition on the ground that it will give New Orleans and Chicago an equal voice in control, therefore New Orleans and Chicago combines could outvote New York.

COCHET AS DAVIS
CUP COACH

The French Lawn Tennis Federation have asked Henri Cochet to train the French 1934 Davis Cup team.

GREAT
OVATION

WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY TO

CATHERINE

THE GREAT

AND THOUSANDS WARMLY APPLAUDED THIS MIGHTY UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE.

After its tremendous success and popularity in London and New York

CATHERINE

THE GREAT

is now creating a sensation in BOMBAY.

with the LOVELY

ELIZABETH
BERGNERDOUGLAS
FAIRBANKS Jr.

A magnificent monumental picture of the 18th Century Russia produced on a sumptuous and lavish scale

TO-NIGHT 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Profit-taking In Burma Shares

CEMENTS STEADY BUT STEELS QUIET

The Local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only, on account of clearing. During this small session the Market displayed irregular price movements.

As usual Cement Shares ruled steady with an active demand for Shahabads. There was utter absence of offerings during the early part of the session and prices recorded a sharp rise but later on prices weakened and closed at Rs. 325.12 against last closing at Rs. 323.12. Indian Cement Shares recorded small improvement of Rs. 2 to Rs. 387.12. Bundi Cement Shares were quiet but steady at Rs. 282 and Punjabs changed hands at Rs. 18.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares ruled quiet with a scattered selling and closed at Rs. 56.10 against last closing at Rs. 57.4. Deferreds were placed at Rs. 202.8 against Rs. 205.10, but Tata Steel Second Preference Shares were steady at Rs. 125.

Mill Shares were a shade easy on account of the absence of any buying. Century Mills Shares were quoted at Rs. 222.8, while Bombay Dyeing Shares X. D. were quoted at Rs. 222.8. Central India Mill Shares declined Rs. 4 to Rs. 237.4.

Hydro-Electric Shares were quiet but steady with some long liquidation. Bombay Burmahs were under realising process and the tone in these Sections was easy. Government Securities ruled easy with increased selling influenced by easier London advices. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper were quoted at Rs. 88.14.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, April 7.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
250 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	X D 722
250 Bradbury	55
100 Century	231/4
100 Central India	241/14
100 Colaba	74 6
100 Crescent	7/4
250 Currin	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	0 12
100 Finlay	75 0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	135
100 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	117/8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatnu	49 12
100 Kohnoor	127/8
250 Laxmi	715
100 Madhooji	4 0
250 Madras Unif.	65 0
1000 Morari	523
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	118/12
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Peshawar	268 12
25 Sassoon Shk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	3000
50 Simplex	73/12
100 Swacshi	171/4
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9/12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	750

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	88 8
25-50 Central	24/2
500 Imperial	1290
125/500 Imp. Conty.	115/4
50-100 India	4/9/6
5 Union	

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	23/10
70 Gwalior	N93 0
250 Indian	386/2
40 Katni Def.	1,232 5
100 Katni	323/12
75 Okha	368/4
100 Punjab	17/14
100 Shahabad	328/12
70 United	84/8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	10/2
15-75 New India	29/6
200 Oriental	387/5
10-100 Vulcan	7/10

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Oik	140 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1387/8
10 Ajmer	714
50 Bombay Tram	141/14
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	142/3
1000 Tata Power	1018

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prentje 0	802/8
100 C. Province	80/8
100 Dhan. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujrat	61
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100 Pachora Janner	78 0
100 Sara Strajunji	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	732/8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	16 0
30 Tata Steel Der.	202/8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	55/12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	196/4
50 Belapur Sugar	90/10
100 Bombay Steam	276/4
125 Bombay Burma	445/10
50 Bombay Burma Conty	151/4
8th. Br. B. Petrol	2 9
50 Bombay Telephone	87/8
100 Ind. Beaching	123/12
100 Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000 For Canning	577/8
15 Scindia	64/4
30 Tata Construction	17 14
25 Tata Oil	17 14

PREF. SHARES

7 per cent. Andhra Vly.	1226 4
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	270 0
7 per cent. Bom. Trams	
T. F.	80/8
5 per cent. Central India	475
(T. F.)	
7 per cent. Katni 1st	123 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay Dyeing x.d. 726 722	
Century 225 23 221	
Central India 240 42 38 241/14	
Colaba 73	
Kohnoor 128 127	
New Great 120 17 118	
Simplex 74 73	
Swadesh 172 71 70 171	
Bundi 28/10 12 28/10	
I Cement 385 90 84 388/2	
T Steel Der. 205 201 202	
T Steel Ord. 57/2 56/10 5 56/12	
B Steam 275 276	
B Burma 432 43 445/10	
Tata Hydro 143 142/3	
Andhra 1396 92 95 88 1387	
Tam ord 122 141/14	
Tata Power 1621 18 22 13 161.	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 6	
Branch A/May opening 197 1/2, high	
est 197 3/4; lowest 196; close 196	
Branch J/Aug opening 200 1/2, high	
est 200 3/4; lowest 198 3/4; close 198 3/4	
Omura May opening 169 1/2; highest	
169 1/2; lowest 168; close 168	
Omura July opening 171 highest 171	
lowest 168 1/2; close 169 1/2	
Branch J/A 201 New York July 12.18	
Rs. 61 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 5/8	
Tejmandi for Branch J/Aug Rs. 14	

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRAIDLE DIFFERENCES	
New York-Liverpool—	
Liverpool New York May 113 at Cross	
Rate 5.16 5/8	
Bombay-Liverpool—	
Branch A/May 198/4 Liverpool May	
6.14 Rs. 69 1/4 at Exchange 1/6	
Branch J/A 201 Liverpool July 6.11 Rs.	
65 1/4 at Exchange 1/6	
Bombay-New York—	
Branch A/May 198/4 New York May	
12.09 Rs. 62 at Cross Rate 5.16 5/8	
Branch J/A 201 New York July 12.18	
Rs. 61 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 5/8	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 7	
T T on London—	
Previous closing	14 3/16
Today's opening	14 1/8
Today's closing	14 1/8
Tone: Steady	

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 6	
Spot Silver 46 1/8-1/8c	
May delivery 46.50-52	
July delivery 46.85 plus 63	
Tone: Steady	

INDIAN COTTON

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.58
Fine (Good Staple) ..	4.73
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	4.88
OOMRA ..	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.71
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.91
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.06
BENGAL—	
Good ..	3.42
Fine ..	3.52
Superfine ..	3.62
SCINDE—	
Good ..	3.62
Fine ..	3.62
Superfine ..	3.72

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 6	
Wheat, Rozaio Santa Fe, Parcels	
April/May sellers 18/-	
Wheat, Barietta Russo, Parcels	
April/May value 18/0	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels	
April/May sellers 22/-	

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 6	
May 1934 ..	12.09 + 11
July 1934 ..	12.18 + 08
October 1934 ..	12.28 + 04
January 1935 ..	12.38 + 04
March 1935 ..	12.42 + 02
May 1935 ..	12.52 + 01
Middling Spot ..	12.30 + 10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 6	
May 1934 ..	12.09 + 07
July 1934 ..	12.15 + 08
October 1934 ..	12.27 + 04
Middling Spot ..	12.23 + 07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 6	
May 1934 ..	12.09
July 1934 ..	12.12
October 1934 ..	12.22
January 1935 ..	12.32
March 1935 ..	12.42
May 1935 ..	12.52
Middling Spot ..	12.30

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 7.
On Friday the New York Cotton futures market declined during the early part of the session on foreign selling but rallied later on spot houses buying and covering by shorts.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May delivery 11.96 and a further decline of 3 points was recorded on foreign selling and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 11.93. At this level there was some short covering. Later on spot houses were buying near months against sales of distant deliveries which resulted in widening the difference by about 10 points. The market was quiet without any new development and closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 11 points for near months while distant deliveries gained only one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 12.30c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady with a moderate enquiry and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 12.23c per lb.

CARRY-OVER PROSPECTS

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The market was steady on the announcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Committee that their holdings of 20 lakhs BIs would not be dumped on the market. With prices moving within a narrow range a recapitulation of the present situation may be interesting.

Statistically the world's carry over of American at the end of the 1933 season was 11,339,000 BIs, supplemented by a final crop of 13,420,000 BIs giving a total supply of 24,759,000 BIs. The world's consumption for the season ending 1932/33 was 14,424,000 BIs and the first half of the current season was 7,013,000 BIs, despite higher prices as compared to outside growths. This points to a carry-over this season of around 10 million BIs. The planted acreage last season was 40,793,000 acres and harvested 30,144,000 acres and according to the Administration's reports they have obtained a voluntary reduction of over 15 million acres indicating a planted acreage this season of about 26 million acres.

TOTAL SUPPLY

Should the yield this season be 215 lbs. per acre, owing to larger use of fertilisers and intensive cultivation the out-turn would be about 11 1/2 million BIs, bringing the total supply to 21 1/2 million.

As the crop however has yet to be made and so much depends upon weather during the next few months and also in view of the fact that 75 per cent of the expected carry-over will be held in America with the bulk of it financed by Government and held for higher prices, we are of the opinion that prices round about present levels appear reasonable for the time being.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.10 plus 12 (2-9 p.m.)
Lowest 11.93-05 (10-9 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.10-02 (10-2 a.m.)
Lowest 6.08-04 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received from their foreign friends—Liverpool: Market quiet, very little doing. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call". Think there is little risk in buying at present prices.

Liverpool: Quiet steady market still awaiting America.

New York Market quiet. Scattered demand. Spot houses bought near sold distant.

Messrs. Sarupchand Pithiraj have received the following cables:—New York: Influenced by strength Spot cotton; Spot interests transferring May Shorts hedging New Crop movement.

Liverpool: Market quiet, very little doing. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call". Think there is little risk in buying at present prices.

Raw Sugar, London, decline owing to the selling out of May, with the lights before us we advise purchases.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:—Peding of outsiders recent feature both in Liverpool and New York markets.

NEW YORK COTTON

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LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 7.
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points on Friday with May delivery 6.10. There was some hedge selling and Continental selling of new crop which was met with trade calling. There was a riddle buying of distant positions with large calling and short covering.

Large imports of outside growths, particularly East Indian drew attention of operators. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points May highest 6.10 and low 5.88. The market closed at a net decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 6.40d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and prices closed at a loss of 2 to 3 points. At the close May was quoted 4.57 July 4.82 and October 4.35.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet but steady with a same enquiry to Sake's which ruled steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 1 point with spot cotton unchanged at 8.75. Ashmoun cotton futures closed 2 points down with spot cotton prices 3 points lower at 6.88d per lb.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

"There has been no new feature in the raw cotton market during the week. Prices have been steady and conditions quiet; the American markets remain dull, pending legislative developments with regard to the Bankhead and Smith Bills. General Johnson, however, has struck a new note which will eventually affect the cotton position. He has implemented President Roosevelt's address of March 2 by announcing that working hours must be reduced by ten per cent, but no alteration in wages is contemplated. Thus industrial costs are to be raised again and industrial prices will inevitably be dearer in the near future, state "M. G. Commercial."

There is a popular call for this type of programme. Motor and motor-body workers for instance are threatening to strike unless there is an immediate increase of wages by twenty per cent. and a maximum forty working-hour week. Industrial disturbances are breaking out in various centres, as many employees believe that the codes are not being conscientiously executed by all employers.

PRESENT CONVICTIONS

There appears to be some ground for truth in the convictions, for according to reliable sources the chief industries of the cotton belt have only risen 7-1/2 per cent since April, 1933. When the codes were inaugurated a much larger increase in wages was envisaged.

On the other hand food prices are said to have increased by 17 per cent. and clothing prices by 27-1/2 per cent. These figures suggest that prices have been raised out of the cost of production. This, perhaps, may explain the vasty improved balance-sheets which are now appearing. The eighteen hundred companies and ten large industrial corporations which in 1933 declared a loss of 45,000,000 dol. this year show a profit of 44,000,000 dol.

N R A CODE

The prospects of domestic cotton consumption are framed in the N R A's codes and in their working. If they are strictly enforced then there will be a fall in American cotton consumption. Hitherto it is becoming apparent, these have been grave shortcomings.

The market is being constantly reminded of the severe statistical position which will develop when the size of the new crop becomes known. Undoubtedly the Bankhead Bill and the Smith Bill combined could make the position very strong, particularly if domestic consumption keeps at the present rate. But will it?

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 6	
10-10 a.m. To-day's	
Quotations	
April 1934 ..	6.10-02
May 1934 ..	6.12
June 1934 ..	6.08-02
July 1934 ..	6.07-02
August 1934 ..	6.06-02
September 1934 ..	6.05-02
October 1934 ..	6.04-02
November 1934 ..	6.04-02
December 1934 ..	6.04-02
January 1935 ..	6.04-02
February 1935 ..	6.04-02
March 1935 ..	6.04-02
April 1935 ..	6.04-02
Middling Spot ..	6.40-04

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 7.	
Wheat ..	11,005
Linseed ..	13,692
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds ..	468
Gingellyseed ..	1,535
Poppyseed ..	7,567
Groundnuts ..	4,569
Castorseed ..	4,849
Rice ..	31,247</

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 9, 1999
Muslim—Zilheez 23, 1332
Parsi—Avan 4, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 54m.
Sunset—6h. 54m.
Hightide—6-21, 19-38
Lowtide—1-10, 12-28

Bandra Municipal Schools Tournament and Pageant, 6-15 p.m.
"Reincarnation and Memory"—Public lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, April 9
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, Annual Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, April 10
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
M. Felix Valyi's lecture on "The Intellectual Crisis in the Far East", 6-30 p.m. Blavatsky Hall.

WEDNESDAY, April 11
Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Annual Meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

THE FRIENDS' UNION (LALBAUG)
A general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT
Cian Line steamer "Cian Macilwraith" arrived in London on the morning of 6th inst.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI JAMAT
The seventh meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Masjid Premises at (Palangale), Senuel Street.

GANDHI SEVA SENA
The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will go round with boxes to collect funds for Bihar under Apollo Bunder to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

TAMIL DRAMA
The members of The Siddha Ranjani Sabha, Matunga, will enact "Pushpavalli" in Tamil to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakerey Hall, Parel.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH
His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. S. Giri Maharaj will hold a religious discourse on "Peace and Civilization" in the Math premises at Baulbhat Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 8-10 p.m. (S.T.). The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

SHRI RAMANUJA SABHA
The monthly Thiruvanksharam festival of "Pillai Loka-Chartar" and Theophil Pillai (Sri Vedhantha Char) will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) between 8 and 10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Latha Building, Kings Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION
Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and All India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay, an All India Khadi Exhibition will be held in Bombay from 28th April to 13th May 1934.

BUDHA SOCIETY
There will be a public lecture, by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the Hall of "Ananda Vihar", near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). The subject is "The way of life: pain and progress."

INDIAN MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATY BANDSTAND
A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Y.M. Joshi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Reincarnation and Memory" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS UNION
Under the auspices of the Bombay Press Workers Union, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the North Brook Garden, Kumbharwada, when Messrs. Jhavarla, Sarang, Madave and others will speak on the organisation of the Press Workers and one Union in one trade.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DADAR
Under the auspices of the National Association ("G" Ward) Dadar a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on Dadar Chowpatty Sands when prominent speakers will speak on "Present Situation". Mr. T. K. Naravane will preside.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR BRAHMIN
Applications in the prescribed forms for the Sri Sitarum Ayurvedic Scholarship should reach the under-signed on or before the 8th May 1934. Persons belonging to either of the four districts namely, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Karwar need only apply.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"REINCARNATION AND MEMORY"

What good does it do to this life to know that we have lived before? How to remember past lives? Sunday, April 8th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

To-day

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Jaskimo", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Jimmy and Sally" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Animal Kingdom" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Gold Diggers of 1933" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Design for Living" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar" Daily at 3-15, 8 and 10-45 Matinee, to-day, Sunday 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Sweepings" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 4 p.m.
MINERVA—"Clundidas" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag" Time as usual
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day, Sunday 2-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

10-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Indian Programme. N. V. Behere. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
5 p.m. European Programme. The V. U. B. Quintet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-50 p.m. News in Hindi. Radio Hints (In Hindi). 9-10 p.m. Light music. J. L. Ranodis. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

KAYASTHA MITRA MANDAL
Lectures under the Presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan by Messrs. Tamhane, Koriakar, Vaidya and Dondale on the "Present Status of the Kayastha Community and its Duty" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Dnyati Gruha, Dadar.

UPANYASAM
Sri Chidambaram Swamiar, Madurai Tamil Sangam, will conduct religious discourses from Thiruvilayadal Puranam at 8-15 a.m. to-day (Sunday) the 6th, 13th, 22nd, 25th and 29th instants, at the Srimala Bhagavadham Pandai, Matunga, G.I.P.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MAZGAON
A public meeting at the residence of Mazzgon, Umarkhadi, Doongri and Manvi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Opposite the Temple of Agale Community near Sandhurst Road Station under the presidentship of Mr. A. N. Surve.

LECTURES ON QURAN
Under the auspices of Universal Quranic movement Bombay Presidency, Moulvi Mohamudally, M.A. (Canton), will deliver his weekly lecture in Urdu on the cultural side of the Quran, in the Anjuman, Islam Hall, opposite V. T. Station to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES 1934
Prof. T. K. Doraswami Iyer, M.A., Government College, Kumbakonam, has been invited to deliver the "Madon Memorial Lecture" for the year 1934. The subject of the lecture will be "Economic reconstruction in different countries and the results so far achieved; the lessons for India."

The dates of the lectures will be announced shortly.

POSTAL NOTICES
Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instants.
Parcels for Germany direct per a.s. "Stolzenteis" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th April 1934.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' MEETING
Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League a meeting of the unemployed will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Com. Lalji Pendse will preside. Speeches explaining the significance of the resolution passed at the Corporation on the 29th March will be delivered by Comrades, Mandiben Kara, A.N. Shetty, Mukherjee and others.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION
Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation and the Youth Lodge, T.S., Dr. James H. Cousins, D. Litt. Principal Madanapalle College, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Subject: "Some Poets of the Irish Revival, including himself". Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

"PREM-PARIKSHA"
With reference to the news circulated to the press that the exhibition of the picture "Prem-Pariksha" is cancelled for the 7th inst. due to alleged disapproval of the Censor, it is understood that the Board of Censors have simply postponed their decision.
The producers hope to be able to release the picture on Saturday the 14th instants.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL
Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal a public meeting of ladies will be held to celebrate the Jayantee of Jannabai Sakkal, late President of the Mandal to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Mandal with Mrs. Velabai Dwarakadas in the chair. Sri Nagindas T. Master, B.A., LL.B., Mrs. R. P. Sharma and others will speak on the occasion.



Lady Brabourne opened the Satyawant W. B. Nowrangay Ward of the Adams Wylie Hospital at Jacob Circle on Friday.

INTELLECTUAL CRISIS IN FAR EAST

Dr. Felix Valyi's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union Dr. Felix Valyi, the well-known Hungarian Scholar and Orientalist, who has just returned from an extensive tour of China and Japan, will deliver a public lecture on "The Intellectual Crisis in the Far East" on Tuesday 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chappatty. Shrinmati Sarojini Naidu, will preside.

"DECLINE OF ISLAM, ITS CAUSES & CURE"

Dr. Wahby's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Dr. Badhjet Wahby, the well known Egyptian scholar, will deliver a public lecture on "The Decline of Islam's" causes and remedies at 6 p.m. to-day at the Anjuman-Islam Hall, Victoria Terminus. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on 31st March 1934:—
(In thousands of rupees)
Notes in circulation 1,77,21.50
Reserve coin and bullion 1,77,21.50
Silver coin in India 86,48.70
Gold bullion in India 41,52.41
Silver bullion in India 11,30.34
Securities (purchase price) in India 29,41.77
Securities (purchase price) in England 8,25.35

PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC

Federation Of Associations Formed

After the Presidential address, the Conference passed resolutions to form the Federation of Passengers and Traffic Associations of India and a Committee was appointed to draft constitution of the same.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi, then moved a resolution urging the Government to give adequate representation to various Passengers' Associations, in various parts of India, on the Local Advisory Committees.

Mr. Sidhwa said Passengers' Traffic Associations were the real and genuine bodies to represent the grievances of the travelling public and yet, Government did not care to give representation to them.

Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

STEAMER COS.
Another resolution from Mr. I. G. Griffiths was that the steamer companies should form Advisory Committees and requesting Government to give effect to the same.

Mr. Griffiths said he had travelled often on the coastal lines and seen third class passengers huddled together like cattle. Even cattle, he said, had better facilities sometimes than human beings.

Mr. M. A. Mehta seconded the resolution and was agreed to unanimously.
It was then resolved to celebrate an All-India Passengers' Day to educate the travelling public to understand and exercise their legitimate rights.

The Conference terminated with an "At Home" to the delegates by the President.

ATIAPATIA COMPETITION

On behalf of the 'Naigao Rastreeya Sangh' and 'Shri Hanuman Atiapatia Club' an Atiapatia competition will be held to-day (Sunday) when Mr. Lalji Pendse will preside. A Silver Cup will be awarded to the successful side and Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. Nimbar and other labour leaders will speak on the occasion.



Mr. Manibhai B. Amin (son of Raj Ratna Bhai Lalbhai B. Amin, Managing Agent of Messrs. Alambic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Bombay and Baroda, and Chairman of the Board of Directors), who went to Germany six years ago to specialise in higher industrial chemistry in connection with the manufacture of ether recovery and manufacture of carbondioxide (dry ice) and the technique of surgical waddings, has successfully passed the highest examinations at Darmstadt and has studied various special subjects, Chemical Technology, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, etc.

MAKE NATIONAL WEEK A SUCCESS

The Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay writes:—

Average sales of Khadi for the last four years during the National Week were about Rs. 75,000. How much is to be expected this year?

The current year has seen an increased number of designs in coating cloth and other wears of ladies. The prices are also considerably reduced. Is it then too much to expect one lakh worth of sales of Khadi during the current National Week which will be celebrated till 15th April by the Bombay Khadi Bhandars?

It will be worth while to define here the meaning of Khadi. It is a very old impression that Khadi is a thick, rough, small width cloth. To-day it is not so. Khadi has taken rapid strides and progressed wonderfully during all these years. It can now supply and satisfy the most simple as well as the luxurious tastes.

And what is more, you not only get full value for the price you pay but you also feed the famished sisters and brothers who work in the remotest part of villages.

NARIMAN APPEALS TO YOUTHS

Make National Week A Success

We can perhaps afford political convulsions to come and go but we can not afford it in the least for Khadi. The world has already seen that Khadi holds unique place in the minds of Indian masses, who have been roused from their aged long sleep at the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi.

It has been made possible through Khadi to give a crumb of bread and a spoonful of Dhall to thousands of starving skeletons of India. Many of them have also become self-dependant in respect of their clothing. Those who live in cities and lead a carefree life may not realise the potency of Khadi, but those who were sitting idle for want of work and had to go without

'PASSION PLAY' FOR BIHAR REPEATED

To-morrow At Opera House

"The Passion Play", with a cast of thirty performers men and women, in Aid of Bihar Relief Fund and St. Antony's League for the poor open to all communities, will be repeated on Monday evening 9th April at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. The last show with its excellent acting and tuseful music attracted a crowded house. The performance for Monday's is a sure success by presence of distinguished artists, especially from the Hindu and Muslim communities. This uncommon enterprise is produced by the Kanara Catholic Association Dramatic Society.

ADVANCE PHYSICAL CULTURE

Free Vacation Classes

The Physical Culture Propaganda Committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, will start "Free Vacation Classes" from 25th April 1934 to 31st May 1934, on the theory and science of Indian Gymnastics and Defensive Arts. This time the classes include Junior and Senior courses. Lodging arrangements are made "free of charge." Daily programme will include 8-9 hours for education in different branches of Indian Physical Culture and Defensive Arts and for lectures in First Aid to the Injured, Scouting, Ambulance work, etc. Certificates will be awarded to those who pass the examination held at the end of the camp.

Further enquiries and particulars or applications for enrolment should be made before the 1st April 1934 to the Secretary, Bombay Gymnastic Institute, opp. K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay No. 12, with stamps to cover postage.

CONCERT AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

Members of the Musical Art Society are informed that due to the indisposition of Bai Sunderabai of Poona who was to have given a concert at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day at 10 p.m. The services of Khan Sahib Fajiazkhan of Baroda have been improvised and he has kindly consented to give a performance at the above place and time.

NATIONAL WEEK.

To-day's Chowpatty Meeting

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—
To celebrate the National Week a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty under the shadow of Lokmanya Tilak statue to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.
The statue will be adorned with the pictures of national leaders past and present and speeches will be delivered on their lives and works.
Special Volunteer Bands will be in attendance.

fully realise what Khadi is for them.

Therefore, let each of us help our poor brothers and sisters by making the best use of this opportunity of buying Khaddar when its prices are specially reduced during the National Week.
Let students of economics also note that every pie spent after Khadi will go to feed our brothers and sisters and thus will remain in our own land.

K. F. NARIMAN,

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

ST. PATRICK'S WIN SCRAPPY GAME AGAINST KIRKEE

Karachi Side Fail To Impress Although Victorious

St. Patrick's in defeating Kirkee United on Saturday did not cover themselves with glory, and on the balance of play deserved to lose. For a team who hope to lift the Aga Khan Cup, they displayed little combination and their defence was extremely shaky. Hannah scored both goals for the Karachi side in the first half.

After the interval Kirkee pressed most of the time and Naidu had two scoring chances, but Blake saved both shots in the nick of time.

Results:—

ST. PATRICK'S (Karachi)

KIRKEE UNITED 2 goals. NIL.
The teams were:—
ST. PATRICK'S: Blake, M. Fernandes and Ivo Fernandes; A D'Costa; A. Mascarenhas and F. D'Souza; M. D'Costa, H. Hannah, G. Pereira, Pitcher and Telhi.
KIRKEE UNITED: Payne, J. Phillips (Jnr.) and Pitkar; Bagan, Nimal and Hira Singh; J. Phillips (Snr.) R. Brewin, Darma, Naidu and Amor.
Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Cobbett.
TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-0 p.m.
B.B. and C.I. Rly vs. Royal West Kents.

PROTEST AGAINST DUTY ON MATCHES

MADRAS, April 6.
Mr. Kotiswaran, President of the Western India Match Factory Workers' Union and Mr. Shiv Rao, patron of the Union, have telegraphed to the Finance Member and the Commerce Member, Government of India and several members of the Assembly as follows:—

"Decision to levy excise duty on matches has proved disastrous to thousands of workers engaged in the industry. The Western India Match Company, Ltd., in Madras has closed down and in consequence of that over 500 workers have been discharged from service since yesterday, without any assurance of resumption of work. Similar reports are coming from cottage industrialists in South India and the total number of workers involved will be several thousands, who are faced with ruin and starvation unless the Assembly comes to their rescue."

"AGNIHOTRA" TO DEFEAT MATCH TAX

KARACHI, April 7.
In Hyderabad (Sind) an orthodox Pandit has commenced "Agnihotra" with a view to keeping the sacrificial fire continuously burning in order to do away with matches on which the Government of India has imposed excise duty.—A.P.

TWO VILLAGES CAPTURED

Ibn Saud's Troops' Success

FALL OF BAKIM IMMINENT?

The following telegram dated Mecca 7th April has been received in Bombay from H. E. Sheikh Abdullah Suleiman the Finance Minister, Saudi Arabia:—

"A telegram received from the Crown Prince states that the forces, under the leadership of His Highness Faisal Binsaad, have conquered (1) Akabat Alshitba, a village of Ybat, and (2) Akabat Bab Alhadad, (and) have captured all soldiers who (had) occupied those places, and have taken as booty all their possessions."

"The army is continuing its march on Bakim, shall receive shortly—Inshaallah—news of conquering it."

"We are also awaiting news from the forces who are marching towards Saada, under leadership of Prince Khalid Bin Mohamed. Shall keep you advised of future happenings."

"I haven't many teeth"



"but they're well taken care of"

Mothers! Beware of tooth pastes containing harsh abrasives. The delicate enamel of children's teeth is easily scratched. Discolouration and decay, then, quickly follow.
Use only Listerine Tooth Paste, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic. Its action is gentle but thorough. It contains no grit...enamel to injure tooth enamel. It cleans, polishes, whitens the teeth...arrests decay...helps keep the gums firm and healthy. Children enjoy its fresh, clean taste...its freedom from soapiness and gritty irritants. Listerine Tooth Paste embodies every improvement sanctioned by modern dental science, yet it actually costs less than other quality dentifrices. Try a tube next time.
The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend the regular use of Prophy-lactic Tooth Brushes.

• LISTERINE •
TOOTH PASTE

"Mediaeval And Barbarous"

Mr. B. Das' Characterisation Of Administration In Indian States

Pension Off Princes And Rulers And Administer Their Territories As Part Of British India

NEW DELHI, April 7. In the Assembly, Sir Joseph Bore moved that six members be elected to serve on the Central Advisory Committee for Railways. The occasion was utilised by several members to ventilate their grievances about the Committee.

Mr. B. Das expressed his disapproval of the fact that the Committee had met only twice in the whole year, and he asked why the proceedings of the Committee should not be calculated to the members of the House.

Sir Joseph Bore promised to do so, if necessary.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh and Mr. Maswood Ahmed pointed out that the functions of the Committee should be defined, as at present they were nebulous and very little use was made of the Committee's existence. Further its recommendations were rarely followed.

Mr. Joshi wanted to know from any member of the Committee whether questions relating to policy were ever discussed, and if so, what questions.

Dr. Zaidin, one of the members, said that opinions of the members were only recorded and never the general opinion of the Committee as a whole.

Sir Joseph Bore promised to consider if the sense of the meeting of the Committee should be recorded, but as for the agenda, he was firmly of opinion that it must lie with the Railway Member especially because they were local advisory councils functioning in several provinces.

The motion for the election was carried.

STATES PROTECTION BILL. The States Protection Bill was taken up for discussion. Clause two of the Bill read "Whoever within or without British India conspires to overthrow by means of criminal force or the show of local advisory councils functioning in several provinces."

Sardar Sant Singh moved the deletion of the entire clause, which he characterised as indefinite, meaningless and unworkable. He explained his view by quoting the definitions of the words used in this clause from the Penal Code. He asked what was meant by conspiracy against the administration. Did the administration mean the ruler or his ministers?

The Law Member, intervening, pointed out that the definition given in the Penal Code did not apply in this case, for this was not an amendment to the Indian Penal Code, but a self-contained measure regarding those clauses the definition in the General Clauses Act would apply, or failing that the ordinary dictionary meaning of words.

Following this explanation by the Law Member, lawyer members of the Assembly including Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Bagatram Puri, Sardar Sant Singh and Mr. Jagannath Agarwal made a concerted attempt to elicit from the Law

Member the meaning and implications of many other words and phrases in the clause.

Mr. B. Das exclaimed: This is not a High Court.

Sir B. L. Mitter disposed of the questions put as being merely academic one.

"BARBAROUS ADMINISTRATION."

Mr. B. Das, supporting the motion for the deletion of the clause, made a general attack on the nature of the administration in Indian States, which was mostly mediaeval, and in some cases barbarous, and which the people often ignored.

Referring to the relations between the Political Department and Indian States, Mr. Das alluded to the deputation of Patiala subjects, which attempted to wait on the Political Secretary in February last, but were arrested and released, and then asked to see the Agent to the Governor-General at Lahore, who, however, did not even care to reply to the telegrams, and the letters of the leaders of the deputation.

Such indeed was the manner in which the subjects of the States were treated. There was also the instance of the Bhopal police conducting an investigation in a house in Delhi, without the knowledge of the Government of India. This was about a year ago. If this Bill was passed worse things might happen, and even the members of the Assembly might be arrested in the discharge of a public duty. The House must zealously guard its privileges and the rights of the subjects of Indian States as well as the subjects of His Majesty. He was opposed to the whole Bill except to the clause relating to the formation of 'Jathas'.

PENSION OFF PRINCES.

Mr. Das continuing confessed that he was not a lover of the Federation, and in his opinion the only solution for the successful working of the Federation was to give pension to all the Princes and rulers, and administer State territories as part of British India. In conclusion, he referred to the decision of the Swarajist Party to contest the next election, and asked whether the Government would dare to bring in a measure of this type in the new Assembly.

Mr. Mudaliar criticised certain legal anomaly in clause 2.

The President informed the House that the Government were willing to accept the amendment given notice of by Mr. Aggarwal and Mr. Neogy, inserting a new clause 7, which stated "No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Section 2 unless upon a complaint made by the order or under authority from the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government."

"OMISSION ESCAPES FRAMER'S NOTICE."

Sir Harry Haig, replying, said that though the Select Committee had carefully scrutinised the Bill, this omission had escaped

DISTINGUISH SATYAGRAH AND CIVIL RESISTANCE

(Continued from page 1)

of his science. I am still a humble searcher. The very nature of this science of Satyagrah precludes the student from seeing more than the step immediately in front of him.

SUSPEND CIVIL RESISTANCE. The introspection prompted by the conversation with the Ashram inmates has led me to the conclusion that—

I must advise all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievances. They should leave it to me alone. It should be resumed by others in my life time only under my direction, unless one arises claiming to know this science better than I do and inspire confidence.

I give this opinion as the author and initiator of Satyagrah. Henceforth, therefore, all who have been impelled to civil resistance for Swaraj under my advice directly given or indirectly inferred, will please to desist from civil resistance. I am quite convinced that this is the best course in the interest of India's fight for freedom.

RESULTS DISAPPOINTING. I am in deadly earnest about this greatest of weapons at the disposal of mankind. It is claimed for Satyagrah that it is a complete substitute for violence or war.

It is designed, therefore, to reach the hearts, both of the so-called "Terrorists" and the rulers, who seek to root out the "Terrorists" by emasculating the whole nation. But the indifferent civil resistance of many, grand, as it has been in its results, has not touched the hearts either of the "Terrorists" or the rulers as a class.

Unadulterated Satyagrah must touch the hearts of both. To test the truth of the proposition, Satyagrah needs to be confined to one qualified person at a time. The trial has never been made. It must be made now. Let me caution the reader against mistaking Satyagrah for mere civil resistance. It covers more than civil resistance. It means relentless search for Truth and the power that such a search gives to the searcher. The search can only be pursued by strictly non-violent means.

TASK FOR FOLLOWERS

What are the civil resisters thus freed to do, if they are to be ready for the call whenever it comes? They must learn the art and the beauty of self-denial and voluntary poverty. They must engage themselves in nation-building activities, the spread of Khaddar through personal handspinning and hand-weaving, the spread of communal unity of hearts by irreproachable personal conduct towards one another in every walk of life, the banishing of untouchability in every shape or form in one's own person, the spread of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs by per-

sonal notice of the framers through oversight, and the Government were prepared to accept the amendment. He hoped that the clause would now generally satisfy the Opposition.

Replying to the criticism of Mr. Das, Sir Harry Haig assured him that though the term "conspiracy" was undefined in the Bill, it had quite a definite meaning. He maintained that in their view it was a reasonable provision that persons in British India should not be allowed to overawe any State administration. The amendment was rejected.

Sardar Sant Singh moved an amendment to clause 2, substituting it by a new clause, which sought to punish an overt act for subverting the administration of a State instead of an act of conspiracy. He also wished to reduce the sentence from seven to two years.

Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai supported the amendment.

Sir Harry Haig said that the amendment would prevent preventive action being taken, and would cut at the root of the Bill. The amendment was rejected. The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

SIMLA SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

To Commence On July 16 Or 23

NEW DELHI, April 7. The "Associated Press" understands that the next session of the Assembly will commence in Simla on July 16 or 23 and will last for two months.

SIR S. CHETTY CANCELS VISIT TO ENGLAND?

It is further learnt that Sir Shanmukam Chetty has cancelled his intended visit to England during the summer.—A. P.

sonal contact with individual addicts and generally by cultivating personal purity.

ONLY GUIDANCE. These are services which provide maintenance on the poor man's scale. Those for whom the poor man's scale is not feasible should find a place in small unorganised industries of national importance which give a better wage.

Let it be understood that civil resistance is for those who know and perform the duty of voluntary obedience to law and authority.

It is hardly necessary to say that in issuing this statement I am in no way usurping the function of the Congress. Mine is a mere advice to those who look to me for guidance in matters of Satyagrah.

HIS HIMALAYAN COURAGE

"Move Worthy Of Greatest Indian Living"

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, April 7.

Munshi Ishwar Saran, ex-M.L.A. of Allahabad, who is here interviewed regarding Gandhi's latest statement advising suspension of civil resistance, by Congressmen said: "If the statement be viewed in its proper setting, together with all its implications even the bitterest critic of Mahatma Gandhi will have to recognise his Himalayan courage in issuing it. I can only say that it is great and worthy of greatest Indian living. Let us see what response Government makes to this declaration. Will they have wisdom and far-sightedness to create an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill? Will they terminate the present tension and bitterness by conciliation and magnanimity. Let them realise that there will be no real and lasting peace in India, as long as she is feeling that she is not equal of other free and self-governing countries of the world. A free India will be the greatest friend of Britain. Mahatma Gandhi has done his part. Will Government do theirs? Let us fervently hope that they may."

Act Of "Highest Self-Abnegation"

BOMBAY, April 7.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" on Gandhi's statement advising Congressmen to suspend civil disobedience, Mr. K. M. Munshi said:

"Gandhi's action in restricting civil disobedience to himself is an act of the highest self-abnegation. A man so big can alone adjust his creed to the weakness of his followers in so generous a manner."—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI REPLIES TO JINNAH

Breach Of Confidence Denied

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding Mr. Jinnah's statement on the Malaviya-Jinnah talks Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following:—

"I did not make any statement to Press relating to my conversation with Mr. Jinnah until my attention was drawn to Sir Yakub's statement in which he had said that on my opening conversation with Jinnah pointed to the resolution passed by the Council of the Muslim League held on April 2, and made it quite clear to Panditji that acceptance of the resolution by Hindus was a condition precedent to coming to any settlement between two communities."

"This statement was obviously incomplete, for while it stated what Mr. Jinnah had told me it made no mention of what I said to Mr. Jinnah. If it had appeared by itself alone it would have created a wrong impression. It, therefore, became necessary for me to supplement it by putting in the following sentences in my own statement:—

"I told him (Mr. Jinnah) that the Communal Award was so flagrantly unjust to Hindus that Hindu public opinion won't tolerate the idea of accepting it, as it stood, by implication, and I asked if retaining seats allotted to them (Muslims) would agree to substitute joint for separate electorates, Mr. Jinnah did not think they would."

"I fall to see how the question of breach of confidence on my side arises here. For the rest, though there are inaccuracies in Mr. Jinnah's statement, I am not sorry that he has given to public the gist of our conversation even in the manner in which he has thought it fit to express himself."—United Press.

RELEASE Pt. JAWAHARLAL

Bombay Meeting's Demand

A huge public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Chowpatty Sands. Mr. P. R. Lele presided.

The president explained the significance of the National Week. He referred to the announcement regarding withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement by Mahatmaji, and hoped that Pandit Jawaharlal with other political leaders would shortly be released.

Sardar Jiamat Singh moved a resolution demanding the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sardar Jiamat Singh referred to the visit of Panditji to Monghyr on the 9th February, and gave a vivid description as to how Panditji took a shovel in hand and basket on the head, and worked as a coolie, which resulted in the immediate taking up of the debris-clearing work of the whole city. It resulted in the extrication of the body of a young girl, on whom he put flowers. The resolution was passed.

"HE ALWAYS LOOKS STARWARDS"

Interviewed by the "Chronicle"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:—"The blindness of Mahatma Gandhi has been the blindness of one who habitually lives on so high a plane of endeavour that the radiance of his own greatness divides him from the rest of the weak and faltering humanity."

"His superb, but tragic mistake has been in this that he has always looked Starwards to perfection and not often downwards with the eye of impassionate understanding on the struggling human masses who, in their loyal desire, and effort to follow him, stumbled and fell at every step of the way."

"Though civil resistance may, for brief intense periods of moral indignation or spiritual fervour, become a potent weapon to be wielded by great masses of men, Satyagrah, in accordance with the high and inexorable spiritual values of Mahatma Gandhi, can be a meet weapon only of prophets and saints."

Asked whether Mahatma Gandhi's position would alter the situation, Mrs. Naidu said:—

"No. It does not, and cannot change the position. The A.I.C.C. is the only body that has the authority to alter or amend previous decisions of the Congress or initiate new programmes."

A SURPRISE

"Mahatma's statement has come as a surprise," said Mr. Mulraj Karsondas to a "Chronicle" representative, "as it was only a few days ago that he had strongly expressed himself against the withdrawal of civil disobedience. Though couched in touching sentiments, the statement denotes keen disappointment at the indifference of some of his lieutenants towards individual civil disobedience. If the Congress workers all over the country remain alive to the big task, we are sure to achieve our goal."

YOUNG WORKERS ON OWNERS' OFFENSIVE

Appeal To Resort To General Strike On 23rd

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, a meeting of the mill workers was held at Sewri at 6 p.m. on Saturday when Mr. C. M. Jadhav was in the chair. Messrs. Tambitkar, Patkar, Junnare, Jivoba and Deshpande addressed the meeting.

The speakers explained the cause of their meeting. They said that they were meeting at a time when the attack of the mill owners in the form of drastic wage-cuts, lock-outs, rationalisation, etc. was at its fullest vigour. They explained in detail the hardships of the Bombay workers, and appealed to resort to a general strike on or before the 23rd of April. In order to facilitate this task they advised the workers to join hands with the unemployed, as well as to start mill committees, chawl committees, etc.

THE YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE

There will be a Public meeting at Chowpatty to-day, at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Young Workers' League. Mr. Chitramaji Jadhav will preside. Messrs. Deshpande, Tambitkar and Patkar will address the meeting on the "Coming General Strike."

Hyderabad (Sind).—Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad Khan, M. L. C., a brother of late Hon. G. M. Bhurgari died on Saturday evening.—A. P.

MAHATMA & PARTY LEAVE PATNA

To Stay In Purnea Dist. For Two Days

PATNA, April 7. Gandhiji, accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Syt. Mathura Prasad, A. V. Thakkar, Miss K. S. Benben, Miss Uma Bajaj, S. M. Bhagwatidevi (Rajendra Prasad's sister) and some other members of his party left Patna by steamer, this evening for Forbesganj, in Purnea District. Staying in Purnea District for two days, Gandhi's party leaves Bihar on 10th instant.

GOSWAMI—ANSARI PARLEYS

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Mr. T. C. Goswami and Kumar Debendralal Khan of Narajole, who took part in the Leaders' Conference at Delhi, have been staying on in Delhi and meeting representative men. They have had important conversations with Mr. Jinnah, especially with regard to the situation in Bengal. They are meeting Dr. Ansari to-day, for further discussions. Both Mr. Goswami and Kumar Debendralal Khan were prominently noticed in galleries and the lobbies of the Assembly.

THE GREAT DECISION

(Continued from Page 1).

to take stock of the political situation generally and to draw up a programme that will inspire enthusiasm in the country and place its views before the All-India Congress Committee.

In such an event the Congress will get to function. But can this be consummated? Will Government permit the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee to meet? No difficulty in this regard is anticipated, as the withdrawal of civil disobedience is now an accomplished fact.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

While all this is considered as encouraging sign of the Congress getting to function actively again, there is one disconcerting factor which has kept some of the more prominent Congressmen tongue-tied. It is pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi's statement does not make it clear as to where exactly he stands, what

STOP PRESS

LONDON FLAT TRAGEDY. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 7.

A man whom a policeman saw shouting "Fire" from the window of a house at Bloomsbury, whence dense smoke was issuing, was found shot dead in a room where the fire had started. He was Edward Stanley Browne, brother of Maurice Browne, producer of the stage version "Journey's End."

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BADEN BADEN, April 7.

After 27 moves, the third game in the World's Chess Championship between Bogoljuboff and Dr. Alekhine ended in a draw. The present score is Alekhine two; Bogoljuboff one.

attitude he will take in the politics of the country. On the other hand attention is drawn to the passage where he says that "only one and that myself and no other should, for the time being, bear the responsibility of civil resistance" which has given rise to grave apprehensions. It is believed that the meaning of this can be only one of two things, namely, that—

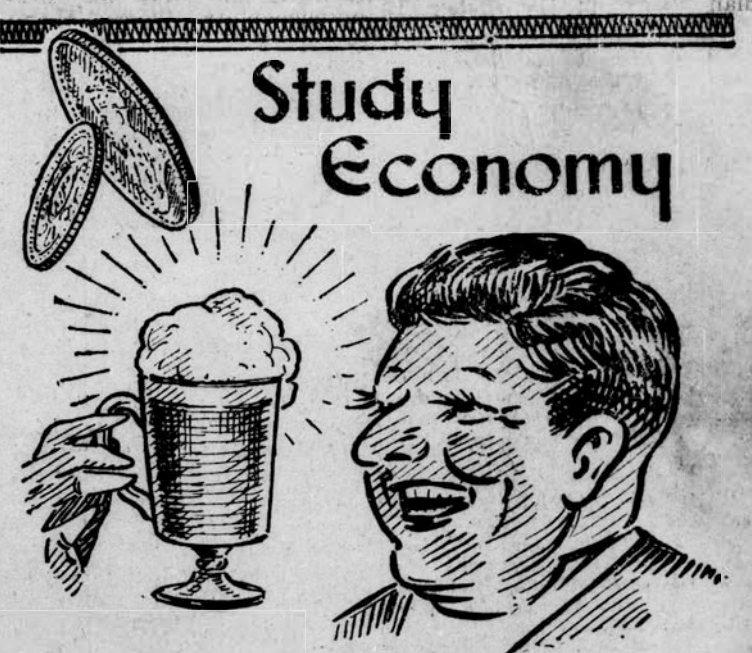
(1) he will retire from active political work, or that,

(2) he will, at the end of his self-imposed political inaction, return to jail.

If he takes recourse to the latter path, there are bound to arise inevitable reactions throughout the country. And is it possible that he will follow the former? Unless a clear answer is provided for these questions, it is feared the present political situation will not be clear.

WHAT CONGRESS SOCIALIST THINK.

Congress Socialist circles are reticent. The Socialist Group will have to consider it before expressing any authoritative opinion. Inquiries, however, elicit the general view that they have been vindicated by the admission of Mahatma Gandhi that individual civil disobedience has failed as a programme for political freedom. One prominent member of the Group told me that it is a most pathetic document.



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DO AWAY WITH PURDHA SYSTEM

Mrs. Jain Advocates Courtship As Remedy Against Unequal Marriages

CALLS UPON WOMEN TO HELP HARIJAN AND SWADESHI WORK

A scathing condemnation of the evils of the purdah system and unequal marriages was the main theme of the presidential address of Mrs. Lekhwati Jain who presided over the Agarwal Ladies' Conference held at Allahabad.

The president advocated Swadeshi and called upon women to co-operate in the efforts made to remove untouchability and bring about communal unity.

Concluding her plea for the uplift movement, she said, "Women themselves did the work of sweepers for their children, and there was no reason why sweepers should be looked upon with contempt."

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail). Courtship and divorce were advocated at the conference of the Agarwal ladies held at Allahabad.

Over 300 Agarwal women, it is estimated, attended the conference which was held in the Agarwal Mahasabha Pandit.

Mrs. Lekhwati Jain, M.L.C. of Ambala, presided, and the president and the delegates were accorded a warm welcome by Shrimati Rajdulari Devi, who officiated as chairwoman of the Reception Committee, in the absence of Shrimati Rameshvari Devi Goei.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Jain, the President, deplored the present condition of the Agarwal women. Under present conditions, they were not fit to produce healthy children. The cause of it was unequal marriages, and therefore, she urged the immediate eradication of the evil. Unequal marriages were also the cause of early widowhood. In this connection, the President even advocated the introduction in Indian society of the system of courtship, as it would be of great help in preventing unequal marriages. She urged women to resort even to picketing to prevent unequal marriages.

PURDAH MUST GO.

Purdah was another evil in the community. Women were unable to enjoy the advantages of open air and their health was consequently deteriorating. The President said that the impression that removal of purdah would endanger morals, was erroneous. On the other hand, she thought, that purdah some times was the cause of bad morals. She condemned the dowry system and extravagance on the

occasion of marriages. She deprecated the practice of hoarding in the shape of ornaments and urged women to keep as few ornaments as possible and invest money in business.

OVERHAUL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

While dwelling upon the necessity of removing illiteracy prevailing among the Agarwal women, the President condemned the present system of education, which she thought was harmful both to the boys and girls. She said it was better to keep the children illiterate than to give such education. The present system of education tended to make 90 per cent of the girls, like "mems", as they imitated Western methods of living, and it created in Indian girls feeling of hatred against their national customs. The President was not in favour of giving the girls higher education but, she urged, they should be given suitable primary and secondary education.

WOMEN AND SWADESHI.

The President advocated Swadeshi and called upon women to join in the efforts which were being made to remove the evils of untouchability. Women themselves, she said, did the work of sweepers in relation to their children, and there was no reason why sweepers should be looked upon with contempt. The President advised the women to take interest in local board politics and seek elections to those bodies, through which they could also help the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity.

RESOLUTIONS.

The conference next adopted a number of resolutions, which expressed sympathy with the earthquake sufferers in Bihar, urged the removal of illiteracy among women, condemned dowry system and extravagance at the time of marriages, and the practice of husbands deserting wives and marrying again. It also emphasized the need of the Agarwal community starting Pathshalas for the education of girls.

One of the ladies speaking on the resolution condemning the forsaking of wives, even advocated the introduction of the system of divorce, and urged that such husbands as deserted their wives and married again should be boycotted.

Among the speakers at the conference on the resolutions, were Shrimatis Sushila Devi Jain, Chandra Devi, Gurpyari Devi, Chandra Mani Devi, Dulari Devi and Joti Mai Thakur.

The success of the Conference was due mainly to Mrs. Tara Devi Agarwal, Secretary, who at the conclusion of the proceedings, thanked those who had cooperated with her in making the conference a success.

The women delegates were entertained to a dinner by Lala Ram Narain Lal Bookseller.

GOVERNOR OF LINZ PRISON ARRESTED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LINZ, April 6.

The Governor of the prison here and three head warders were arrested in connection with the escape of four prominent Socialists and two Nazis on Monday night.

The prison has been placed under military guard.

Arrangements for the removal of the U. P. Government Secretariat offices from Allahabad to Lucknow and to house the staff are proceeding. Government, it is understood, will acquire various sites and house property for the purpose, one of the properties to be acquired being 11 Tombs Road.—A. P.

"BON VOYAGE" TO JUNAGAD DEWAN



The Junagad Jamiatul Mislemin entertained Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dewan of Junagad, and Mrs. Cadell, at a tea party, and wished them "bon voyage" to England, where they are proceeding on a brief holiday. Photo shows, from left to right (in front row) Mr. J. Monteath (Naib Dewan), Mrs. Monteath, Mrs. Cadell, H. H. the Nawab of Junagad, Mr. Ismail Abrehani, Mr. P. R. Cadell (Dewan), Pir Bhikhumiyar Saheb and Seth Haji Hasam Haji Ahmad.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ALTERATIONS

Says Witness In Petit Case

In the resumed hearing of the Petit's case, Mr. M. P. Dadachanji, witness for the prosecution, appearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at Mazgaon, on Saturday most of the time was taken up in submitting and recording the duff and dreary numbers and copies of the letters, bills and drafts purported to have been transpired between Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and the accused in connection with the Poona (Garden Reach) Property and the jewellery at issue.

In the above case, it will be remembered, Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Pherozsha Petit stand charged with fraudulent transfer of property to keep away the creditors and abetment thereof. When questioned about the instructions of jewellery in the draft, in July 1930, witness stated that they were his, although he was not responsible for alterations. He, also, stated that in the draft no mention of the Sheikh Memon Street property was made.

SALE OF TITLE DEEDS. The attention of the witness was, then, brought to the drafts of July 1930, 23 August 1930, drafts relating to the mortgage of Sheikh Memon Street property, identified as exhibit W, and the second mortgage of the Sheikh Memon Street property attested by the witness and by the accused No. 3. Letters relating to the witness's firm in connection with the sale of title-deeds of Kathiawadi property which the first accused wanted to negotiate and which was subsequently sold to Messrs. Engineers, were also legally taken notice of. All letters that transpired in this connection between the witness and the first two accused were put collectively and marked as exhibit 53.

With regard to the sale of Garden Reach property and the valuation of certain jewellery, witness admitted that instructions were given to him personally at Chateau Petit and at times by phone. He, also, added that the mortgage of the Sheikh Memon Street property were discussed along with the accused 3 in the chamber of Mr. Taraporevala.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. Witness was, then, taken back to August 1930, by Mr. Velinker in his cross-examination, and the events regarding the dealings and confabulations between Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter and the witness in Chateau Petit. Witness also stated that Mr. M. C. Setalvad was called and taken into confidence to safeguard his claims.

With reference to the security given by Mrs. Gulbai to her daughter and the second draft, dated 18th September, 1930, witness observed that his partner prepared it (the second draft of the mortgage of the Sheikh Memon Street property and certain jewellery) according to the instructions which witness received and discussed. The negotiations were finally clinched by Mr. Taraporevala.

At one stage Mr. Velinker urged that the submission to refuse Mr. Ganga the value of jewels to be called in should go down in record on the plea that the prosecution counsel had abstained and that, therefore, he would also do the same.

Mr. Velinker also stated that the blank referred to by the prosecution counsel in the three drafts belonging to and in possession of the witness, regarding the valuation of jewellery was filled later on.

Mr. Carden Noad instructed by Messrs. Captain and Valdia ap-

KHADI FEEDS PEASANTS

National Week Celebration At Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 6.

Mr. C. Rajagopalchari, who came to Nagpur from Wardha, to-day addressed a largely attended meeting this evening on the Harijan movement and the work to be done during the 'National Week'.

Advocating the use of Khadi, he emphasised that India, which was mainly an agricultural country, could not afford to neglect its masses, and Khadi provided a source of income to the peasants. Speaking about untouchability, he said that it was a curse. Hinduism, he thought, was to-day in a precarious condition. Only by being true to the essential principles of Hinduism, could we keep the religion intact great.—A. P.

FRANCE STICKS TO SECURITY DEMAND

Eden Will Have Anxious Time At Geneva

LONDON, April 6.

Lord Privy Seal, Captain Anthony Eden will leave London for Geneva on Monday to take part in the meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference. Questions regarding the guarantees of execution of any disarmament convention may be agreed upon, are still subjects of discussion between the French and British Governments.

The French views on security are broadly stated in a note recently received in reply to the British Memorandum and in replies to further inquiries that were addressed to the Quai d'Orsay. These have been approved of by the French Cabinet and would be in the hands of the British Government to-morrow. Their terms would be carefully studied by the Ministers before Captain Eden's departure for Geneva.

Recent developments in the disarmament situation were discussed this morning at a meeting in the Foreign Office between the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon and Mr. Norman Davis, the United States representative.—B. O. W.

CALCUTTA IN GRIP OF EPIDEMICS

Meningitis Spreading In City In Addition To Small-Pox & Cholera

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Meningitis is gradually spreading in the city in addition to small-pox and cholera and the authorities of the Campbell Hospital which is the only hospital here dealing with infectious diseases are finding it difficult to accommodate patients seeking admissions.

Thirty-two cholera cases were admitted yesterday and at present 28 beds are occupied by meningitis patients over and above the large number of small-pox cases for treatment.—United Press

PRINCE GEORGE TO LEAVE FOR HOME

ELIZABETHVILLE, April 6.

After a brief but crowded visit of only 24 hours, Prince George left for Lebitobay where he will embark on the liner Windsor Castle for England.—Reuter.

peared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Velinker, Lam and Chotubhai Vakil defended the Petits.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SIR THOMAS RYAN

Over Two Hundred Persons Attend Church Of Holy Name On Saturday

NEW DELHI, April 7.

An impressive memorial service for the late Sir Thomas Ryan, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, was held this morning at the Church of the Holy Name under the auspices of the Indian Telegraph Association.

Mr. Corbett, the Secretary to the local association, received Lady Ryan and Miss Ryan at the door and escorted them inside. Over two hundred persons were present including Mr. C. D. Rae, the Post-Master-General, Mr. A. James, the Director of Telegraph Engineering, Mr. C. M. Scott, the Divisional Engineer and Mr. Prater, M.L.C.

The service was conducted by Father Ghedzi assisted by two other priests.—A. P.

PREMIER OPENS NEW AERODROME

Air Will Be Pathway To Future Prosperity, Says Mr. MacDonald

LONDON, April 6.

Although the weather was unfavourable for flying and storms were reported in the Midlands area, the Prime Minister flew to-day to Liverpool to open a new aerodrome near the city. He was accompanied by Lord Londonderry, the Air Minister. Both the Ministers were guests of the Lord Mayor at a civil luncheon.

The visit marked the inauguration of the new Liverpool-Glasgow-Belfast-Birmingham Air Liner Service. The project is in execution of a scheme to link Liverpool through Heybridge, the new air port in Essex, with the Continent. The Prime Minister speaking at the aerodrome, said, the air was to be in future the pathway to prosperity and he believed that the day was not far distant when people would be able to use the air from a space 30 feet square and land equally easily.—B. O. W.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT

CHITTAGONG, April 7.

Charges under Section 19-A and 19-F Arms Act read with various sections of the Penal Code were framed yesterday by the Special Magistrate against Kalkinkar De, absconder in the Dynamite Conspiracy Case, and Monin. Dutt, wanted under the success?

Would you not, therefore, rise to the occasion and make the National Week a complete Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act for illegal possession of one six chambered revolver, five live cartridges and six spent ones.

They were arrested on December 13 following the discovery of weapon and ammunition by the Military from the thatched roof of Bharat Chandra Dutt's house at village Bidagram within the limit of Boakhal police station.—United Press.

JAIL FOR POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED GUN

MYMENSINGH, April 7.

Sankar Neogi was sentenced by the Special Magistrate to 2-1/2 years rigorous imprisonment for possessing an unlicensed gun.—United Press.

Future Of Bombay Cricket

Urgent Need For Overhauling B. P. C. A. And Remodelling It On Purely Democratic Lines

(BY K. V. H.)

Since the abandonment of the Quadrangular Tournament, cricket in Bombay has fallen low. Its standard is deteriorating day by day with the result that Bombay, which should have rightly claimed the inclusion of half a dozen players in any representative Indian XI, had to rest content with only one player (Vijay Merchant). If this state of things continues, I am afraid that in the near future, Bombay cricket will disappear and Bombay will be wiped out from the map showing the various cricket centers of India.

So, let the cricketers of Bombay wake up and set their hands to the task, lest the proud name of Bombay be tarnished. If they do not, the Northerners who are coming into the arena of the Indian Cricket with rapid strides will monopolise the same. Kishor, Amarnath, Yuvraj of Patiala, Mustaq-ali and C. S. Naidu are already in the field and many more will come in the near future. Bombay must rise to the occasion. Let her unfurl the banner under which cricketers of Bombay will rally and march on to glory. Gymkhana of Bombay were expected to do a lot of things, but they have failed. So the cricketers of Bombay should immediately overhaul the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association, remodel it on purely democratic lines and let it control the Bombay cricket.

I would offer the following few suggestions to advance the honour of Bombay Cricket. I know, the suggestions are not perfect, but they are offered with a hope that the cricketers will offer their own suggestions so that the best can be chosen and Bombay can have a perfect and clean cricket.

RECONSTITUTE TOURNAMENT.

At present various cricket tournaments are played in the city, but out of them, Shapoor Spencer Cup tournament, Purshotandas Shield tournament and the "Times of India" Cup tournament are the chief ones. The first two are sectarian and as such, they do not help much in co-ordination and combination. In these tournaments, I have often noticed that the competing teams are not upto the standard and they are often patched ones. In the "Times of India" Cup tournament, the officers who can pay the necessary tournament fees can enter whether they possess a good team or not. Usually the Boss of the office, whether capable or

not, captains his side with the result that his men have to be in tune with his whims. This state of things retards progress.

In my opinion an entirely new tournament should be run on following lines:—

- It should be restricted to a very few teams.
- It should be run on points basis as in England and Australia.
- Every fixture should be a Saturday-Sunday fixture (one and a half days).
- The past quadrangular cricket players should not be debarred from taking part in the tournament.
- It should be played during the Season proper.
- The umpires should be experienced ones.
- It should be controlled entirely by the Cricket Association.

Here, I have stated that the tournament should be restricted to a very few clubs. At present, I find that nearly sixty clubs are affiliated to the Cricket Association in Bombay. These clubs should be so grouped that only a few good teams could be available, and I would like to group them as follows:—

- Hindu Gymkhana XI.
- Parsee Gymkhana XI.
- Islam Gymkhana and Muslim clubs combined.
- Bombay Gymkhana XI.
- Catholic Gymkhana and rest combined.
- Offices combined.
- University combined.
- Railways combined.
- Hindu clubs combined.
- Parsee clubs combined.
- Poona combined.

At the end of the tournament, Provincial teams should be invited to play matches with the Bombay Presidency combined.

This will help materially in the advancement of Indian cricket and will unearth new and young blood which is the urgent need of the day.

CRICKET JOURNAL.

Lastly a cricket journal should be started by the Association to acquaint the various players with the sporting events of India and abroad and it should be in charge of an eminent cricketer who knows every detail of the game.

In the end, I appeal to all the lovers of the cricket and cricketers to unite and defend this "Mecca of Indian cricket" from the encroachment of Northerners, lest it live only in a name.

INDIA'S and KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S 1st TALKIE CARTOON



Bakam Bhat

COMING OUT SHORTLY

He was too busy to love the right girl at the right time—until he made love his business

Jimmy and Sally

with **JAMES DUNN** **CLAIRE TREVOR** **HARVEY STEPHENS**

Directed by James Tilling

AT **ROXY** TO-NIGHT 4; 6-30 & 10 P. M.

COMPLAIN IN T V And REMEDY

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY
CONSOLATION
PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

- 1 Bad Skin.
- 2 Impure Blood.
- 3 Flat Chest.
- 4 Pains and Aches.
- 5 Lost Appetite.
- 6 Fatigue.
- 7 Poor Health.
- 8 Women's Disorders.
- 9 Skin Diseases.
- 10 Head Aches.
- 11 Piles.
- 12 Lost Vigour.
- 13 Pests.
- 14 Neuralgia.
- 15 Bad Teeth.
- 16 Indigestion.
- 17 Feeling Old.
- 18 Improvidence.
- 19 Malaria.
- 20 Ladies' Complaints.
- 21 Debility.
- 22 Malnutrition.
- 23 Foul Mouth.
- 24 Ring Worm.
- 25 Skin Abrasions.
- 26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

- 1 En-Zet.
- 2 Arogyavati.
- 3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
- 4 Phyllosan.
- 5 Atomidine.
- 6 Anti-Byte.
- 7 Aurfesi Pills.
- 8 Enervin.
- 9 Sundari Sathi.
- 10 Nohaesa Ointment.
- 11 Lemon Squash.
- 12 Zindak.
- 13 Godrej Soap.
- 14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
- 15 Badshahi Tonic.
- 16 Zenith Drakshasava.
- 17 Poysha.
- 18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla.
- 19 Bustopex.
- 20 Insurance.
- 21 Indo Balm.
- 22 Milkotine.
- 23 Caphiaspirin.
- 24 Shatwari Cordial.
- 25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
- 26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Cream is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No. 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution. So you enter the corresponding No. 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the

correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.
enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934. Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition

Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given: ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....
Address.....

RAPID RELIEF from ?

EN-ZET (India) AGENCY.
1, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDARI SATHI (REGD.)

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LADIES.

Full particulars from:—
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, 2.

AROGYA VATI
HEALTH GIVING TABLETS.

A popular and cheap remedy for one of the most common complaints in India.

Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOHAESA OINTMENT

It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint.

Apply to:—
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT

A combination of blood-forming Haemoglobin and choicest grapes with Malt Extract from Barley Co., Ltd.

Baroda & Bombay.

ALEMBIC LEMON SQUASH

Cool & Refreshing

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

WHAT IS 'PHYLLOSAN'?

Believe it is a blood preparation but it is best to make certain about it by applying at once to the Sole Agents:

CAMA NORTON & Co.
Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINDAK

A wonderful ointment.

You will get full particulars from the tin. Get one to-day.

MAQBOOL CHEMICAL WORKS,
95 Jajikar Street, Bombay, 3.

ALWAYS USE ATOMIDINE

The sure remedy for ? ? ?

Full particulars from:—
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO. LTD.,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Says Herr Karl Lusuritz, Munich, Germany:—

I find that soaps made of animal fat, however excellent, are a source of great danger to the skin.

I am a constant user of your No. 1 soap which in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

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It's something to do with Mosquitoes and other nasty and poisonous pests.

MINERVA TRADING AGENCY
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AURFESIL PILLS

The picture gives the answer, but why run a risk? Ask about them before entering from

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Communicate with
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Medows St., Bombay.

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT

makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.

CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Black-L.

Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS (India) AGENCIES
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JUST TRY BUSTOPHEX

Complete course for 15 days

You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.

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BADSHAHI TONIC

The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.

Full information
AGENCIES
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KIRTI BLDG.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

THE REMEDY IS INSURANCE

THE HEALER IS The one and only

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ZENITH DRAKSHASAVA

Be Careful About This One

ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS
BOMBAY, 2

INDO BALM

Those who have a pot of this Preparation must surely have the answer.

KARNIK BROS.
Girgaum, Bombay.

POYSHA

POY BROS.

OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER.

ALEMBIC MILKOTINE

An Ideal Tonic Milk Food STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR ? ? ?

Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS,
Co., Ltd.
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Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT

Proprietor:—
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

The Special Aspirin FOR THE TROPICS

CAFIASPIRIN

Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL

(For Ladies Only)

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Parsi Road—Bombay.

Alembic BORO-THYMULIN TOOTH PASTE

Strengthens Gums. Cleanses Crevices. Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth.

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SAPAT LOTION

A WONDER REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM

SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF RUSSIAN SOVIET UNION

Romantic Career Of Nadirbae Aitakov—Muslim Fisherman Who Has Risen To Be Head Of Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic

(By A. AZIZ AZAD)

The U. S. S. R., or the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, is composed of seven Republics, some of which are again subdivided into autonomous Republics, each subject to the Republic in which territory it lies. The seven main Republics forming this huge Union are: (1) The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic or the R. S. F. S. R.; (2) Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic or the Ukr. S. S. R.; (3) White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic or the White Russian S. S. R.; (4) Trans-Caucasian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic; (5) Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic or the Turkmen S. S. R.; (6) Uzbekistanian Soviet Socialist Republic or the Uzbek S. S. R.; and (7) the Tadzhikistanian Soviet Socialist Republic or the Tadzhik S. S. R.

Each of the above mentioned Republics has its Executive Committee, called the C. E. C., and a Council of People's Commissars called the Sovnarkom (Chamber of Ministers). The C. E. C. of each Republic has its president, in the same way as the Sovnarkom of each Republic has its chairman.

Besides, there is a Central Executive Committee and a Sovnarkom of the entire Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) in Moscow. The Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R. has seven presidents, i.e. the president of each sister Republic is concurrently a president of the C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R. Exception has been made to this constitutional rule in two cases: two presidents out of the seven are not presidents of the C. E. C. of the Republics they represent, but are the Chairmen of their Sovnarkoms.

THE SEVEN PRESIDENTS.

The seven presidents of the Soviet Union, therefore, are: (1) M. I. Kalinin (R.S.F.S.R.); (2) G. I. Petrovsky (Ukr. S. S. R.); (3) A. G. Chervakov (White Russian S. S. R.); (4) G. Musabekov (Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.); (5) Nadirbae Aitakov (Turk. S. S. R.); (6) Faizullah Khojaev (Chairman of Sovnarkom of the Uzbek S. S. R.); and (7) Rahimbaev Abdullah (Chairman of Sovnarkom of the Tadzhik S. S. R.).

Now I shall endeavour to give a

biographical sketch of each of the seven presidents of the Soviet Union. They are unique and astonishing example of human history and show how the October Revolution in Russia upset the century-old arrangement of society in this country. The princes, generals and aristocracy have been some-completely annihilated, others, exiled from Russia and still others expropriated of their wealth and property and former privileged rights.

On the contrary, the people, who throughout their entire lives, suffered and had to struggle not only for their political freedom but also for their meagre piece of bread—those people have been raised to the highest positions.

The reins of Government have been, wholly and unconditionally, passed into their hands. These people, as will be seen from their biographical sketches, have been chosen by the hitherto suffering and oppressed classes, from their own ranks, to defend their interests through the government apparatus.

As long as this or that representative remains loyal to the interests of those he represents he retains his high office, but as soon as it is found that he is beginning to doubt and to swerve from the direct line of the mission with which he has been entrusted, he is unceremoniously removed and replaced by a more deserving person. Trotsky, Zinoviev, Maksumbaev and others are but a few of a number of "traitors" and "deviators" who have been thus treated.

TURKMENIAN S.S.R.

The Turkmenian S. S. R. was organized towards the end of 1924 as a result of the "National Demarcation" reform in Central Asia. Its entire population does not exceed 800,000 people. Ashkabad, the capital city, is situated at a distance of 30 kilometers from the frontiers of Persia; it has 90,000 inhabitants.

The main industry of the Turkmenian S. S. R. is the cultivation of raw cotton. In 1933 it produced 120,000 tons of cotton. Breeding also occupies an important place in the list of local occupations; cattle breeding in general,

and sheep breeding in particular. The famous caracul skins and oriental rugs are important items among its exports.

Of late considerable energy is being expended in establishing factories and plants in this formerly backward country. Much attention is being paid to the development of the oil industry centered around Nefitodag. In addition to all this, a gigantic Chemical Combinat is being completed in the desert of Kara Kum.

67 per cent. of the peasantry of Turkmenistan has already been collectivized. What is more astonishing and worth mentioning however, is the growth of literacy among the Turkomans. Before the World War 15 per cent. of the population was considered able to read and write, whereas according to the census of 1933-38 per cent. of the population is now literate. There are a number of educational institutions in Ashkabad; among them: a Medical Institute, a Veterinary College, a Bacteriological Institute, a Training College, and a number of other institutions which have been organized to train the local population.

Just as the number of factories and plants is rapidly increasing, so is the number of schools and colleges.

NADIRBAE AITAKOV.

If you had happened to be near the shores of the Caspian Sea, not far from the borders of Persia, during the "Peace Time," as the Russians call the pre-War days, you might have seen him: a slight-statured Turkoman boy of 17, helping an old fisherman earn his meagre living catching fish in the stormy Caspian Sea—the sea of "Devils."

This old man whom the youth addressed as "father" was poor, poor as only the native fishermen could be. Not having the good fortune to possess a fishing-boat of his own, he had to rent one. Almost half of his catch went off in payment of rent to the owner of this leaking boat.

The young boy was an orphan; his father, a poor fisherman, had been drowned in the Caspian Sea together with an elder son some twelve years before the conversa-



President AITAKOV NADIRBAE, of Turkmenian Soviet Republic.

tion we are going to record took place. He left a widow with four little tots to care for. She worked hard day and night at carpet-weaving to keep her family alive. One day a poor neighbouring fisherman offered to adopt the youngest son of the widow and so partly relieve her. "I am alone in this world," he had said sorrowfully, "I will take care of your son as if he were of my own blood and he shall never know that I am not his natural father." The mother, understanding the sincerity and appreciating the generosity of this offer, agreed. Therefore, she would have one less mouth to feed, so there would be more for the rest—and she knew this youngest would be in good hands.

There, on the shore, the lad would be sitting beside his beloved "father," both in tattered damp trousers. Neither could they afford to be properly dressed, nor did they wish to be noticed by the hated tax-collector; the cruel, heartless representative of the then regime. They would be mending their torn net. The boy, despite his youth, would be doing his very best to help his "father." His fine weak fingers would be quite busy mending hole after hole. The proud "father" casts a look full of

BOY-REBEL.

"I would like only for Allah to make of me," said the boy in a loud voice which passed out through his closed lips, though it seemed but a whisper to him, "a kolotolan, (highlander). Then and then only, would I be able to avenge myself on those cruel and stone-hearted Russians."

The fisherman sympathized with his son. "I wish you the same," he whispered. "But please," he continued, "never utter that wish so loud again. The owner of our boat must be about here somewhere. If he heard you he would report you to the police and we would be lost."

"As soon as I grow up I shall become a bandit, a highlander," declared the boy. "Around me I will organize a band and lead them against the Russian tax-collector, the police, against the village landlords and merchants to whom we must sell our fish for next to nothing and through

(Continued on page 14.)

Who And Where Is The True Omar?

MORE SIDELIGHT ON THE AUTHOR OF THE RUBAIYAT—II

(By J. E. SAKLATWALLA)

We see, the greater difficulty is with the translation than with the original itself. But nevertheless the difficulties with the recorded manuscripts of Omar Khayyum's Rubaiyat hinder a translation so much that many and hard researches are needed to solve the problems. For the great question is: Is there any authentic original manuscript in Omar's own hand, or at least dictated by him? and the answer is: None at all! All the manuscripts known to us, differ greatly as to writer, time and as to number and stock of the record- quatrains: the oldest collection, or selection of his four-liners seems to be of about 1321 A.D. and contains 329 stanzas, whereas a more recent one, the famous Bodleian MS. of Oxford, of 1461 A.D. records only a more or less one-sided selection of 158 quatrains. And the more modern Persian or Indian collections show up to 770 or even 801 epigrams. But often this collection contains stanzas which are never found in others or vice versa, so that Prof. A. Christensen, Copenhagen, can give a list of 1213 different four-liners, ascribed to be of Omar's mind.

"WANDERING QUATRAINS."

Moreover, we find a large number of so-called "wandering quatrains," which are found in the diwans, or "collected works," of other Persian poets before and after Omar's time. But it would lead us too far to enter details of such a subtle nature, because we do not know whether the other collections contain "loans" from Omar's compositions or the copyists of his quatrains have enriched their number by loans from other poets. It is customary and too well-known for scribes and copyists in Persia to write on the margins of the poet they are reading or copying verses similar in thought and imagery and not unfrequently changing and correcting the author's original lines or words as may suit their fancy. Such a practice is not unknown even in Western countries. Compare Hall's Satires Book I Satire.....

"Which who reads thrice, and

rubs his rugged brow,
And deep in den to the every
doubtful row,
Scoring the margin with his
blazing stars,
And hundred-crooked inter-
linears."

The conclusion of all this is that there are some spurious stanzas in the different collections and that we cannot pretend to any manuscript that it contains solely absolutely genuine epigrams. Yet we should be wrong in the same way to mark some quatrains with the odium of being spurious. There are no criteria in language or grammar to ascribe the Omarian quatrains to him or to other poets. The sole distinction might be found in the thoughts expressed in the poems, if only we knew Omar's real conception of life exactly! And that is what is asked for! Therefore we cannot realise the true Omar by means of comparing the various translations and interpretations.

But what shall we do then?—To go to the source, i.e. to translate the quatrains anew from the original? And then we shall find at once that there are many doors open for differing translations and conceptions. For, as we have stated already, the Persian words—as most of all oriental words—have a very wide and varying meaning, because eastern people like to speak in spiritual pictures or images, whereas our European tongues are too much common-sensed and especially too much differenced (analytical).

The Persian poets of those days were aware of this rich faculty and ability of their native tongue, and therefore fully used this advantage to hide their innermost thoughts from the mean minds of the moron class: Whether by fear of persecution by the clergy or government or by caution not to throw away their pearls of perception before the swine of conception, is an idle reasoning. The fact is, they hid their conviction, which doing is called Ketman, an action be-

(Continued in column 4.)



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tween concealment and hypocrisy.

Prof. E. G. Browne once remarked that Persian Poetry is, without doubt, better of its kind than Persian prose; the best Persian poetry is, on the whole, that of the mystics.

PLAY UPON WORDS

Reading Omar's verses in Persian we must bear in mind that he was a master of language, and therefore was aware of the fullest meaning, the spirit of each word he used. And so we find that everywhere he made pun upon pun and "delightfully" played with words and expressions, mainly with the written language. Persian was and is written in Arabic characters, of which the most remarkable is that the short vowels are not expressed, so that we are allowed to read a word just as we like, sometimes as a Persian or an Arabic word. And thus Omar often uses words which may be read so or so. Furthermore, we have to consider that—from a certain point of view—the greater art is to please with poetry the vilest mind as well as the most refined character or the subtlest thinker than to confine oneself only to one sort or to show—too openly—one's real intentions.

In consequence, we must weigh almost each word of Omar in gold balance and consider all possible meanings. But this is far more easily said than done, for we know of our human imperfections that everybody is bound (to a certain degree) by his inherited, inborn instinct and inclinations, and the acquired development of these endowments.

Consequently the sensualists or phenomenalists—whether academicians or not—only can grasp the seeming or "literal" (i.e., colloquial) significance of the verses, or believe that this is the sole truth of them. The spiritualists see only a moral, religious or, in some special cases where no ethic may be observed, an allegoric or even mystic meaning, while the intellectualists or philosophers cling to a philosophic or "bastract" understanding of Omar's wise sayings, whereas

(Continued from col. 7).

a well-balance mind is able to realise the four-liners in all three mental ways of thinking: in a physical (sensual), in a spiritual (moral) as well as in a mental (intellectual), or even in a fourth way—in an essential understanding.

Yet was Omar one of their one-sided sorts? or was he universally balanced in his instinct and inclination? For only then he would have been a Master, (otherwise only a leader (chief) or thinker (philosopher). A leader or thinker cannot give the universal truth, because—to a certain extent—he is one-sided in his views, opinions and thoughts. Only a master is worth our consideration and worthy to influence our daily walks of life. Yet when we believe in the Master Omar Khayyam, we have the duty to prove our convictions and to give some examples of its truth.

The first consideration to know the true Omar Khayyam aright is to leave all our modern European ideas, thoughts, convictions, considerations, conceptions or confessions alone, and simply to see him as he was. To this end we must be acquainted with Persian history and generally with raceology.

To conclude, Omar had always before his mind's eyes the presence and love of God. He made incessant efforts to establish a direct relation to God, so that his ever repeated call for "wine" indicated nothing but an approach to Divine Reality. Thus Omar's life's philosophy cannot be summarised better than in the words of Dr. Estlin Carpenter:—

"God is through all and in all, so that life and limb are His through all and in all, so that He breathes in our breath, speaks in our speech, thinks in our thought. What then? Shall we suffer and He not know? Are we in pain and will He not feel? It is the mystery of His nature to be the Eternal and the All-pervading, and yet to blend Himself with our mortal frame, and to abide unchanged while we grow and decay."



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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Theories, Personalities And Practice Of Indian Music Ancient And Modern

PERSONALITIES IN PRESENT-DAY MUSIC: E. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L., Rochouse & Sons, Madras, Re. 1.

"THEORY OF INDIAN MUSIC": Rai Bahadur Bishan Swarup, Swarup Brothers, Agra, Rs. 3/8. **"SANGIT":** Morris College of Hindusthani Music, Lucknow, Re. 1/8.

Is our interest in art genuine, genuine in the sense that it is not superimposed by mawkish sentimentality, genuine in the sense that it is based on discriminate information, critical knowledge and trained judgment? Is our revived interest in art national in merely wordy fervour? Or, is it truly national wide as a cultural necessity? The answers to these questions must decide the place of art and, consequently, of music in national life. That place is yet left undefined and undecided. Are the theories of music ancient and modern, the theories of science or of art? For, they lead towards the appreciation and criticism of music which evaluate the practice and personalities of musicians. Is our guidance from the past informative or dictatorial? Is the nation present only for its past? Or, is it the preparation for a future in art better, wider and higher than its past?

AIMLESS ARDOUR.

The undefined place of art in national life, the theories which confuse the aim or end of art with its means and thus measure it in terms of technique or "science," the random practice which, consequently, increase the confusion and leads to aimless discussion, false values and standards have all marked the newly-awakened ardour in Indian music as they have marked the other forms of art in the loudly advertised "revival" or "renaissance" of Indian art. The romantic antiquarians who staged this "renaissance" are still flourishing. It is to their interest and to the interest of the dope trade they represent to perpetuate the profitable mawkish mentality in the examination of Indian music and dancing, sculpture and architecture as completely as they have succeeded in achieving it hitherto in Indian painting.

PAINFUL NATIONAL EXPERIENCE.

The phenomenon is a painful national experience—the passive, almost servile, surrender of the intellectuals to uncontrolled exploitation of popular credulity and worship of the past. The noise they have created about the "revival" is the noise of muddled desperation, decadence, not of virile assertion. And, strange as it may appear nowhere has the unquestioning servility of mental habit been so often and so clearly manifest as in the voluminous literature, published in non-Indian languages on Indian art.

WHAT THE WEST WANTS

The desire to serve the West with what the West wants has acted and reacted disastrously, if not altogether fatally, on the nation's intellectual inquiries and cultural endeavours. The nebulous "ideals," imported from abroad of Indian art, a phrase beloved of the romantic revivalists, has covered many crimes. The fashionable exponent of Indian art the clerk who becomes a master, the drawing teacher who becomes an "artist," or the pundit who becomes a "professor" have all found the profitable convenience of the phrase. That phrase has, for over two decades, suppressed information on art, mixed up the technical means with the end of art the theories with the practice, values and standards of art and elevated the mechanics of traditional craftsmanship to the lofty status of artistic creation.

NOT THE TWISTED VERSION.

Rai Bahadur Bishan Swarup's book on Indian music is not, fortunately, a book on "ideals" of Indian music. It is on the "Theory of Indian Music." The title is well chosen. It is essentially, informative of the theory of Indian music from the "principles laid down by the ancient writers." He intends thus to "give a start to their scientific application, and provide material for further investigation." He has, therefore, prescribed the limits of his book. His theory of music from traditional literature is not twisted to suit a set formula of "ideal" for the past, present and the future. His theory of the right principles from the past is not applied unintelligently

to the present practice of the copyists of the past.

MUSIC AND MEANING.

He knows the disadvantage, as he calls it, of separating music from its meaning, the song from its significance. He does not, for example, approve rightly, "the frolicsome behaviour of Krishna" in "highly plaintive tunes like Sohini." "Many good musicians, not of course artists, are," he maintains, offenders in this respect." Another helpful feature of the book is its positive classifications meant to offer, however modestly, practical information. The chapters, for instance, on "Harmony," "Expression," "Rasas," "Composition and Interpretation of Tunes" are those usually overlooked in the "popular" literature on Indian music.

MUSIC PERSONALITIES.

"The Personalities in Present Day Music," by Syt. E. Krishna Iyer is, again, indicative of distinct contests. Syt. Iyer's appreciative description of the "personalities of the present day" Karnatic music supplies the biographical form of literature almost altogether absent from the current mass of books on Indian music. I am not in a position to agree or disagree with the estimate he has formulated of these personalities. For, they have remained, mostly and unfortunately, unfamiliar to me. I know that Syt. Iyer's estimate has not been, naturally, accepted in the South at its face value.

THE CAUTIOUS APPROACH.

However that may be, I have read the description with eager interest. What interested me most is the cautious approach towards the past and the critical attitude towards the present outlook in music manifest in the book. "Let us not forget that correct music, music that confirms strictly to all the rules of the Shastras, that satisfies all the scientific tests, can yet be flat and tiring... are we not," asks Syt. Doraswamy Iyer in his foreword to the book, "attaching too much values, based on Shastric rules... mechanical patterns ruling inspiration?"

"JIVA" OF RAGA.

Are we not ignoring or at any rate paying but scant respect to those true and essential elements constituting the "jiva" of the Raga and of the song? Are we not even encouraging our young and promising musicians to imitate those artists whose sole claim to renown is their skill and power of voice and ability to produce elaborate strings of "swaras," complicated "tala" patterns and ability to vary "kalas"? In a word are we not setting up false musical values?

BAD VOICE, NOT MUSIC

The author criticises, moreover, "the excessive development of 'tala' accompaniments," the steel frame 'jathis' and the detriment of "raga-bhava." He does not approve, rightly, of "musical gymnastics and acrobatics" of the "so-called scientific musicians" handicapped by "defective" and "indifferent" voice.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS.

This emphasis from the South on the "Raga-Bhava" recalls the recent publication from the North of "Sangit-Bhava" by H.H. the Maharaja of Dharampur. Its outlook is not one of vague, sentimental or superlative attachment to the past. It is mainly educational and practically helpful. It is not less informative than aspirational. And it recognises that there are specific problems which those shaping the future of Indian music must face, define and endeavour to solve. Its publication in four languages English, French, Hindi and Gujarati with Indian notations and western staff notations makes it accessible for use and appreciation by a much wider public than that hitherto approached.

ORTHODOXY CHALLENGED.

The "Sangeeta," the quarterly journal of Hindusthani music published from Lucknow by the Morris College is also, justifiably, published in more than one language—in English, Hindi and Urdu. The articles in the current number on "Indian Music Criticism," "A Stray Thought," "Hindusthani Music And The Modern World" are indicative of the critical attitude towards the orthodoxy which seeks to justify tradi-

BOOK NOTES

Sir Frederic Gowland Hopkins President of the Royal Society, has written an introduction to "The Birth of the Future," by Mr. Ritchie Calder, published by Messrs. Barker.

Karel Capek, who is an intimate friend of President Masaryk, has constructed from his many conversations with the President a book called "President Masaryk Tells His Story," which Allen and Unwin will publish after Easter.

Miss Joan Begbie, who has written a book called "Walking in the New Forest," is the daughter of the late Mr. Harold Begbie, the author and journalist whose death revealed the fact that he was "The Gentleman with a Duster," who wrote "The Mirrors of Downing Street."

Messrs. Watts are issuing in their shilling "Thinker's Library," under the title "Fireside Science" a selection from the late Sir E. Ray Lankester's "Science from an Easy Chair." The book has been compiled and annotated by Surgeon Rear-Admiral C. M. Beadnell.

The effect of picture-going on the young has been the subject of much investigation in the United States, and Macmillan will shortly publish some of the fruits of this. Books are promised on "Motion Pictures and the Social Attitudes of Children," "Movies and Conduct," and "Movies, Delinquency and Crime," by members of the teaching staffs of Yale and Chicago Universities.

The problem of National Minorities has been one of the most disturbing legacies of the Peace Treaty. In "National States and National Minorities" by C.A. Macartney, the author deals at length and in detail with the whole situation. The book will be published by the Oxford University Press under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, with which Mr. Macartney has been closely connected for some years.

Mr. Hector Bolitho, author of "Albert the Good," a recent study of the Prince Consort, is now following that success with "Victoria, the Widow and her Son." It is the story of the relationship between Victoria and King Edward when he was Prince of Wales. "The picture is more domestic than political," say the publishers, Messrs. Corgi-Sanderson, "and Mr. Bolitho has exploded the fantastic John Brown legend." The book is illustrated in colour.

In the list of spring and summer books to be published by the Oxford University Press, appears a new "Short History of English Literature," at five shillings, by Professor Emile Legouis, the distinguished French scholar whose former "History of English Literature," written in conjunction with M. Louis Cazamian for the benefit of French students of the subject, proved to be so excellent that it has become a recognized text-book in England also.

A LIBRARY OF BURNED BOOKS

The 10th of May is the symbolic date which has been chosen for the opening of the "German Library of Burned Books" in Paris, for it was on this date last year (writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") that the Nazis held their great bonfire of all the books, German and non-Germans, from Lessing and Heine and Voltaire to Heinrich Mann, Jacob Wassermann and Andre Gide, which they considered stood in the way in the spreading of the Nazi creed. Well-known authors in England and in France and distinguished emigres from Germany itself, including Mr. Wells, Mr. Bertrand Russell, M. Lenormand, Herr Feuchtwanger, Frau Anna Seghers, Herr Bruno Frank, Herr Ernst Toller, M. Gide and M. Romain Rolland, have given their support, and there is already in Paris a healthy nucleus of 20,000 volumes. The library when completed will, it is hoped, contain in addition to pamphlets and complete files of such newspapers as the "Vossische Zeitung" and the "Volkische Beobachter."

NATION-WIDE INTEREST.

The informative character of these publications, the critical attitude towards the past, the recognition, however faint or imperfect, of the problems in the present for the future advancement of Indian music may be taken as an earnest token of interest that is at once genuine and nation-wide. Soon, let us hope, it will lead to the legitimate place of music in national life.

K. H. V.



Derrick in "Everyman" London.

Studies In Comparative Religion

EAST AND WEST IN PHILOSOPHY. By S. Radhakrishnan. Published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. Price, 4s. 6d. net.

Dr. Radhakrishnan's interpretation of philosophy has a freshness and width of outlook which breaks down the racial or national barriers of thought and synthesises knowledge. What is more valuable, during the course of such interpretation the student, or general reader, is brought into touch with life around him and his own individual problems, to which a solution is offered by his own thinking of them in the light of the knowledge of fundamentals which is presented from more than one angle of human experience. The volume consists of lectures delivered between 1929 and 1931, four in England and the one on Rabindranath Tagore in Calcutta on the 70th birthday celebration of the poet-philosopher.

The lectures in England are taken up mainly with the problems of Comparative Religion. The value of the study of Comparative Religion lies in its purifying the concept of the faith in which one is born, or which one practises, leading to the spirit underlying the forms enshrined during the course of ages. Further, it helps the understanding of the basic truth behind all religions and thus lays the foundation for inter-religious, and, therefore, intelligent international concord, which is so great and urgent a need of modern times. "The Western mind is rationalistic and ethical, positivist and practical, while the Eastern mind is more inclined to inward life and intuitive thinking," says Dr. Radhakrishnan, contrasting East and West in religion. He illustrates his

point by tracing the history of Christianity—how after his spread to Europe a gradual and imperceptible change came over its form and content, with the consequent reaction between that religion and the European people's thought and outlook on life. "Chaos and Creation" and "Revolution through Suffering" are sermons wherein two Biblical sayings, and, therefore, Christian concepts, are interpreted through Hindu idealism. The result is that these concepts are at once found to be universal, as fundamental facts in the life of every individual and important factors in her evolution. In his treatment of a modern term like Psycho-analysis and an ancient one like Yoga, Dr. Radhakrishnan fully shows the mastery of the subject as well as his exceptional skill in its exposition.

In Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Radhakrishnan tells us, "we find the eternal voice of India, old and yet new," namely his message of Spirituality to the world. For its consummation, the inner life of the individual must be cultivated, a sane and positive view of life developed, and an attitude of active sympathy for all, even the lowly and the lost, cultivated. The greatness of the poet consists in his insisting on "these real values of life at a time when so many old things are crumbling away, and a thousand new ones are springing up." There is a strong under-current of unity of thought, ideal and purpose in the five lectures delivered in the nervous and convincing style associated with Dr. Radhakrishnan. He makes philosophy an eminently readable and human study which it is intended to be, but which, by the manner in which it is generally treated, usually fails to achieve that purpose.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Street Of Painted Lips, by Maurice Dekobra (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 7/6. Tarunyama Pravashit Kanyane Petre (Gul.) (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad) price As. 3. Tutela Tara (Gul.) (Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad), price As. 8. Strine Shangar (Gul.) by Gulabani Hormusji Nariman, Bombay, price Rs. 2. Santati Nyaman (Mar.) by Dr. R. A. Rairkar, Poona, price Re. 1. Birth Control, by G. R. Scott (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay) price Re. 1.

Industrial Policy of India, by C. N. Vakil and M. C. Munshi (Longmans Green & Co.) price Rs. 5.

to Hitler himself, which are necessary for a close revelation of Hitlerism. Over 200,000 newspaper cuttings have also been catalogued, giving a complete survey of events in Germany for the year 1933, as well as thousands of pamphlets and complete files of such newspapers as the "Vossische Zeitung" and the "Volkische Beobachter."

Stuff Poetry Is Made Of

ESSAY IN THE FUNCTION OF CRITICISM IN RELATION TO LITERATURE

(By VIATOR.)

In those famous lines of his, W. B. Yeats expresses the ironic feeling induced by the purely pedagogical effort at dissecting literature that was born out of the pain and suffering of creative emotion symbolised by the image of warm-blooded young men and lovers lying wide-awake and unhappy in their beds in juxtaposition to the one of shrivelled-up professors of learning practising their dull but inevitable trade.

THE IVORY TOWER.

The Yeatsian ivory tower has, of course, always existed both in life and letters and in its hopeless height one recognises the futile tragedy of human relationship—the ineffectual and every-day tragedy that isolates the subtle and finer type of consciousness from the grosser one; but apart from its quasi-mystical symbolism the fundamental purpose of literature demands that it shall exist not far off from the market-place. From a humanistic viewpoint, indeed, it is extremely doubtful if an ivory tower that embraced the star-lit expanses of space could at all exist; and no literature is thinkable, certainly that did not make itself accessible to mass-consciousness; that, in other words, precluded the possibility, if not the necessity, of a public. Even the "highbrow" in order to exist has to be human; contempt even, in order to make itself effective, presupposes the existence of stupidity. The public like the biblical poor, is indispensable.

FUNCTION OF CRITICISM.

And criticism, on the same principle, is as inevitable. It is even necessary and desirable, within certain limits, in the interests of literature itself because, if the subjective test established by that great artist-critic, Anatole France, is to be accepted, criticism paves the way not merely of the understanding of and approach towards the human thought or word or work of art but of literary creation of a particular order. One may, I believe, formulate the process thus:—(1) criticism interprets as objectively as possible the qualities and faults of a work of art for the purpose of greater understanding and enjoyment, or (2) it so deals with it as to charge the work of art with a new significance, so to speak, in terms of the necessary criteria and a whole set of values and ends by itself becoming a distinctly valuable work of art. The critical literature exemplifies this process.

BAUDELAIRE'S CASE.

The whole conception of criticism, one must say, has been humanised under modern conditions and one hopes one may not be accused of undue optimism when one makes such a statement. One refers, of course not merely to the bulk and relative cheapness of critical literature—an educated proletariat demands it—but to its various aspects brought into relief, in some cases,

es, by the scientific weapons of modern inquiry. To take a typical writer, Baudelaire, the bibliography of works not merely on his work but on, shall one say, the physical and mental diseases from which the poet suffered is quite formidable. Not, all this literature touches the poet anywhere except where he is the least vulnerable, the least interesting and in the last analysis, one has to understand the man in his work, at once so unique, so beautiful and so perverse. The clinical treatise treats of his syphilis and the psychological of his "ecudipus complex"; yet the supreme artist lies somewhere behind his tangled emotions, a man who, gifted with all the virtues of a sensitive nature, was destined to founder in tragic waters. There is enough in his work that speaks of the man and modern research, not criticism, into the facts of his life illuminates his personality. His tragedy was part of himself even as a poet; and he no longer remains misunderstood for those who possess the capacity to understand.

A CRITICAL LECTURE.

The Hogarth Press publication, "The Medium of Poetry" by James Sunderland (s. 3/6 net), occupies a position in critical literature that may be easily described as one of scholarship and insight into the technical aspects of English poetry. The lecture is both fluent and lucid and suggests an approach that is both interesting and fresh in analysing, at least in the earlier chapters, the methods employed by such classic poets as Wordsworth and Keats and the idiosyncrasies of each in transcribing in their work the experience gathered in their everyday life. The inter-relationship between the poetic consciousness and the media of expression is treated here with quite intelligent discrimination and the whole method employed is characteristically straight-forward. The inquiry pursued here becomes at times an adventure although the speculative is confined within the frame-work of the verifiable.

MEDIUM OF EXPRESSION.

One should of course have preferred the sixteenth and seventeenth century English poets in place of (to our biased taste) an insipid one like Wordsworth; but Prof. Sunderland must have been influenced by several valid reasons in his choice. As it is, his lecture is not all an essay in Wordsworth but covers a wider field of critical phenomena. It would, of course, have been possible to treat of the more modern poets because, although the lecturer adheres to certain definite views about the classic in tradition of English poetry, the processes of poetic as well as non-poetic expression have very little fundamental variation. The book certainly makes an important contribution to the critical literature on the subject.

A POOR STORY

NEMESIS by Umrao Bahadur Price, Re. 1. "Even the longest night has a dawn." And, fortunately, even the dullest book has an end. "Nemesis" has nothing to commend it save, perhaps, the impressiveness of its title. The story is poor and is almost as poorly told. The characters are thoroughly—or, as the author would have put it—"absolutely, entirely" unconvincing. Some of the ideas are very peculiar: for example the notion that a person cannot become "a persona, grata" and will be a rotter, a good for nothing chap and a disgrace to his people! unless he goes to England and becomes a member of the Indian Civil Service and

gets "a post on the staff of Government of India." The language is certainly not of the best: "He did not mope or brooded over it" can hardly be called good English. Adverbs are used copiously—too copiously to render the reading pleasant. The author also seems to have a penchant for double negatives.

The story deals with Bhagwant, an orphan boy, who, being unable to endure the ill-treatment meted out to him by his uncle and aunt, runs away from home and is befriended by a wealthy knight who supports and educates him and ultimately gives him his daughter in marriage. Imagine a girl of seven and

(Continued on page 12)

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Hardships To Indian Art Students—No Admission To London Schools—Indian Qualifications—Meaningless And Unrecognised—Syt. Achrekar's Sad Experiences—The Helpful High Commis-

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIALAL VAKIL

sioner—Issues Hostile Mandates—Syt. Ukil's Delhi Dictatorship—The Inevitable Handkerchief—"High Class Society Ladies"—Dramatic Music—A New Salzburg Institute.

Leadership, as it has been understood in Bombay, is no longer humoured. It is no longer sneered at on the sly. It is openly ridiculed. And, this unvarnished attitude is accomplished because big business must talk and discuss business, not sentimental abstractions. Sir Cowaji Jehangir placed, and pleaded, perhaps, a perfect case for Bombay. But the gay response, the wit and humour, that distinguished and enlivened the consequent budget discussion in the Central Legislature and were recently reported with rare zest by excited Delhi correspondents should leave not the slightest scope for doubt as to the traditions of leadership the "eminent" in Bombay have permitted to grow around them. This is not, by any chance, the first solitary occasion when the Central Legislature took liberties. The debate which occurred at the time when Sir Phiroze Sethna touched in the Council of State some time ago the question of India House decorations was one of many debates distinguished by similarly caustic merriment.

POOR AND INARTICULATE ARTISTS.

As it happened, however, to be a question of art, not of industry, a question that affected the future prospects of a class poor, unorganised and inarticulate the polite merriment indulged in at its cost was considered to be the legitimate relief to the overstrained mental energies of the members of the Central Legislature. Perhaps, the national significance of these gay episodes and interludes in the Central Legislature will take long before it is generally understood. But it should be obvious that irresponsible leadership must spell, sooner or later, disaster in every field of national endeavour, not less in art and culture than in industry.

INDIAN ART STUDENTS IN LONDON.

I have before me a document which narrates the hardships which Indian art students suffer and are made to suffer in London. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the High Commissioner in London is not, obviously, very remote from Sir Bhupendra Nath who was guiding the destinies of the Industries Department in India. The disservice he rendered to artists in India, his devoted allegiance to the supreme claims and, finally, his mysterious "self-contained" scheme laid down by South Kensington of course of decorations for the India House have not, apparently, endeared him to his countrymen.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S FUNCTION.

The High Commissioner has not been very helpful to them. It has been assumed that it is his function and definite responsibility to do so. But it seems to be, if Syt. M. R. Achrekar's sad experiences in London are what they appear to be, that the High Commissioner has persuaded himself to disown his responsibility.

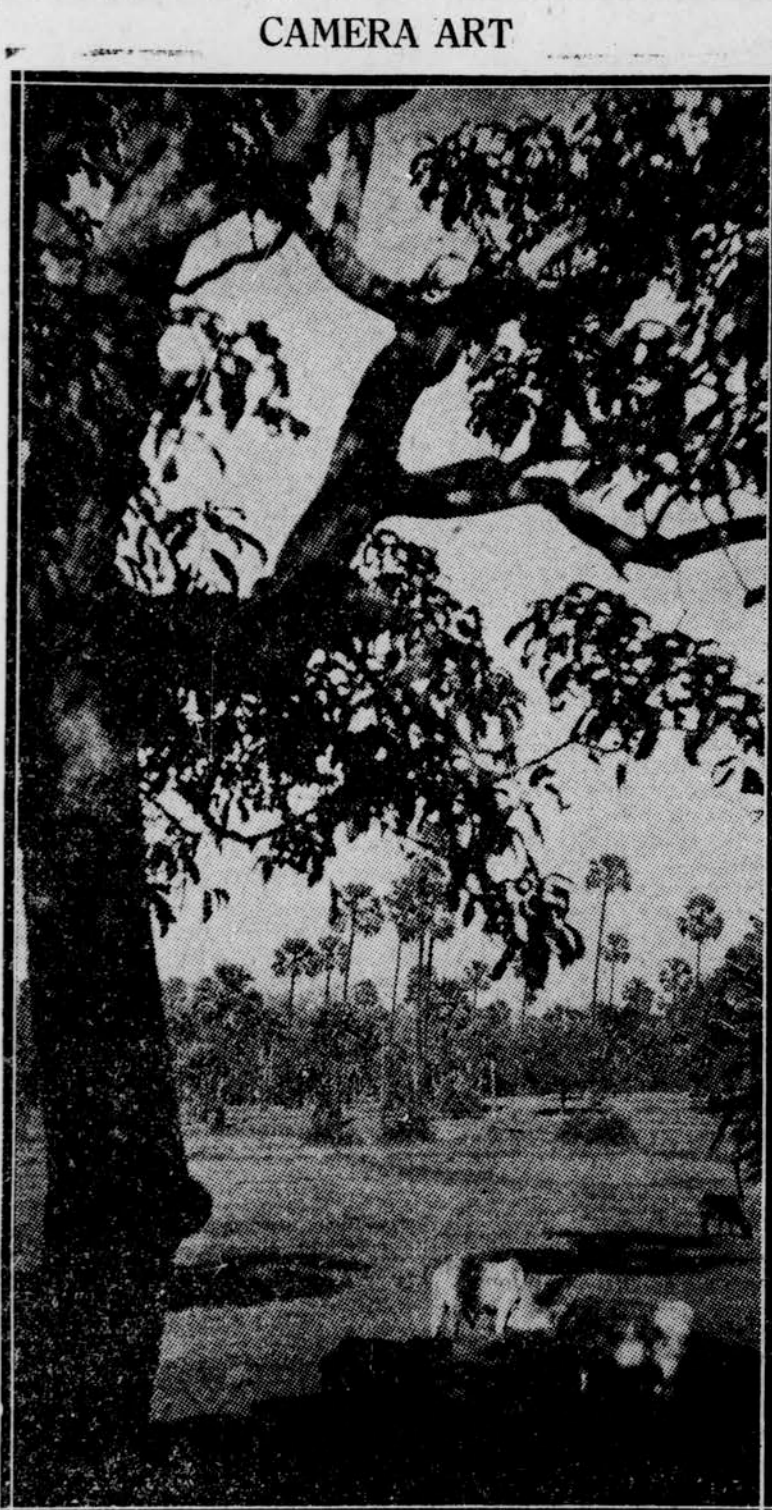
"STERN REFUSAL"

TO INDIAN CLAIMS.
Syt. M. R. Achrekar, the reputed artist from Bombay after graduating at the Bombay School of Art and securing the G.D. Diploma in painting left for London for further studies. He was refused admission by the Royal Academy. The Royal College of Arts at South Kensington presided over by Sir William Rothenstein a "friend" of Indian art and artists and a promoter of the "self-contained" scheme of decorations at India House "sternly refused to recognise the Diploma of the Bombay School." The Diploma of the Government of Bombay was, so far as the art student was concerned, no more than a mere "scrap of paper."

I would like, therefore, personally to request you to move this British authorities to recognise our standard, so that our young aspirants may secure direct admission to the Western Institutions.

RESPECT CLAIMS OF ART STUDENTS.

It is time leadership in Bombay began to function helpfully. The question of the legitimate claims of artists in Western India has been too often and far too long neglected by them. The Government of Bombay will, let us hope, give up their traditional lethargy and devote their serious attention to minimising the hardships of the art students. Surely, there should be some method, some ways and means, by which the legitimate claims of artists



Syt. P. K. Shah has here employed his camera to artistic purpose. This is Jageshwari as he sees it.

lowing incident narrated by Syt. Achrekar:—"The authorities in the India House are in favour of the Bengal School and hence the press and the public as well. In this connection I would like to relate an incident. I had with me numerous paintings which claim a prize, of almost every institution of Art in India and it was suggested by my English friends that I should exhibit them at the India House. I applied, therefore, for permission to the authorities in the India House which was granted. Thereafter preparations were made and the pictures arranged. The idea of exhibiting my pictures was distinctly based on the understanding that I would be permitted to print the prices of my pictures in order that I may effect the sale. But the authorities objected to my printing the prices. With this deplorable result that in spite of numerous demands, I could not sell even a single picture and I had to suffer the expenses and this was an encouragement, was not it? Why the Bengalee artists were permitted to print the prices, who can inform me?

I would like, therefore, personally to request you to move this British authorities to recognise our standard, so that our young aspirants may secure direct admission to the Western Institutions.

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CAMERA ART

SHORT-SIGHTED AND STRANGE

Syt. Ukil has failed to give a single good reason for disapproving the exhibition by "outsiders." He seems to have strange notions about the "local" Art Society. Is it his achievement whatever its achievements in creating "the art-atmosphere" in Delhi, sought to be maintained as a monopoly? Syt. Ukil has on more than one occasion, displayed his short-sighted ideas on art and his irresponsible attitude towards artists. They could be overlooked. But Syt. Ukil has ambitions to guide an All-India art affair at Delhi. It is essential to remind him that the attitude that he has chosen to adopt towards his colleague Syt. S. Choudhury cannot possibly inspire confidence in the "local" Art Society he is working for. It is true that he has been always willing and ready to take advantage of the obliging news agency that broadcasts his "message." But these communications must, ultimately, do more harm than good to his "local" art society. It cannot be both "local" and acquisitive in practice and inter-provincial in theory.

DRAMATIC MUSIC A NEW INSTITUTE.

Dr. Ernst Lert, formerly of the La Scala, Milano, now of the Faculty of Dramatic Music at the Salzburg Mozarteum Academy writes to me as follows:—

"After our Florentine meeting I didn't hear anything from you. So I think my letter has gone astray. Hasn't it? You promised me to send me your record on the congress, I did send mine to you.

To-day I come to bother your peace by a very important proposition of music. The Salzburg Master-institute of the "Mozarteum" is going to amplify its activities by a new course of vital importance for all peoples who are interested in dramatic music. The course of dramatic interpretation of operas will fill up an emptiness ever felt in the musical theatre since the conductor and the singer took the place of the author's (the librettist and the composer) in the production of operas. The training of the conductors, singers, and singers for the theatrical end of the orchestra score and its scenic interpretation is our aim. In Salzburg we shall train composers, librettists, conductors, singers, critics (yes!) to translate the score into the real life on the stage. Until now the students were well instructed in harmony, counter point, reading scores and beating time. But no one thought of it, that behind that black notes opera is living a practical life, a real life in sound and sight.

NEW DEMANDS.

The new times are wanting for a more logical and practical result on the opera stage. Therefore we shall train all the students belonging to the stage work in the practical working out of the score. Starting from Mozart's masterpieces, we shall work out all parts of the opera production. From the first idea of the libretto up to the performance and then to your students. That will give to your students not only understanding and experience in production of European opera. It will—by its general human appeal and by the general laws, which are instrumental for your Indian drama too, because Indian drama is opera at last—(you remember our discussion in the Florence Hotel?)

A NEW START.

For your students, especially for the students who want to give the Indian musical drama a new start, the studying of the general laws of musical drama, the studying of Western mentality and dramatics may be very helpful even for avoiding substantial influence of Western rules. Mozart is as far from the mentality of Indian music as Bombay is from Salzburg. But if one musician has affinity to Kallidasa, this composer is Mozart. Not musically by melodies and motives, not at all, but in his way of looking at the world, and his care-free genuineness of thought and feeling. "Vikramorvasi" is as real as

Mozart's "Magic Flute." But that's only an aperçu. Your students will not introduce Mozart, they will not imitate him in your literature. I should be a bad teacher, if I should suggest imitations! But your students may learn, how they can use their own plays to musicate them in their own way.

HISTORIC THEATRE.

The history of the theatre is showing, that even the nations, too far away from each other to be influenced, came often to identical results (always spoken technically). Your students will learn only the technique (!) of creating operas and the technique of the interpretation by sight and sound. The way they will adopt that technique for the operas to come out of their own, will be their own way. And only their own way!

I should be glad, if you would give some hint to the programme of ours in your paper, "The Bombay Chronicle" and in your musical conservatory. And I personally shall be very glad, when I could see you again at the festival of Salzburg. I never will forget the nice discussion we had in Florence, and it would be wonderful to continue our relation."

SELF-COMPLACENT MUSICIANS.

This letter is indicative of what the educated musicians in Europe are doing to advance music in modern life. It is a transparent contrast to the self-complacent attitude of educated musicians in India. They live in the past and seek to justify the past at all costs. For them, there are no problems. There is only "scientific" music for them. Music as a live art, as a cultural necessity of modern times responsive to modern needs and demands does not exist.

WOULD-BE IMMORTALS IN ART.

The obliging photographer and the distracted journalists who usually supply us with biographical history and genealogical tables of would-be immortals and young hopefuls in art seldom forget to end their alluring narratives with the characteristic bathos. I could not attend a recent function where "the daughter of a big Government Officer" was to perform miracles in art. But I did attend "Nyano-Nath" where, the photographer told us, "merchants, lawyers, doctors and high-class society ladies" were requisitioned.

THE INEVITABLE HANDKERCHIEF.

As the performance was "charity art," everyone looked at the benevolent "merchants, lawyers, doctors and high-class society ladies." No one cared to think of their dramatic art. They reproduced with painful fidelity some of the worst features of the Bhagwadi and Grant Road theatres. The inevitable handkerchief, almost an inseparable companion with Indian players, was inevitably and prominently there. The stereotyped rigid "tableaux" were also duly reproduced. And, the dialogues were exactly the sing-song rhetoric which distinguishes the discredited Marathi and Gujarati theatres.

WILL THEY STUDY AND HELP ART?

Will the "merchants, doctors, lawyers and high class society ladies" eager to help charity help art as well? Will they study the modern theatre and its requirements? Or, will they rest content with the efforts of the photographer and the publicity agent who advertise their genealogical tables and social rank? Is it necessary at this date to explain to them the importance of the theatre as one of the most effective instruments of national reconstruction? It is obviously criminal to trifle with that instrument. And, it is not less criminal if it is done in the name of charity. It is not less criminal even if you happen to be somebody's relation or belong to the parasites of "Society."

(Continued from column 7.)

co's draft from badly fitted casements.

In weaves of the eighteenth century, the modern style of naturalistic flower forms appears. The chinoserie patterns of French brocades and figured silks based on the designs of Jean Billemon, the famous creator of the style, are represented in an ancient cope of figured silk. Examples of the classic mode are seen in some beautiful Louis XVI pieces which have patterns still popular for interiors.

The visitor should not overlook a near-by gallery, where part of the museum's permanent textile collection is shown in a newly arranged grouping. Some Italian linens with blue cross-stitch designs on white suggest possibilities for to-day's table coverings and printed linens from the Rhenish provinces of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are delightfully pictorial.

Ancient World Folk-Art Inspires Modern American Design

The simpler and earlier forms of arts and crafts are a source of inspiration for many of our modern designs. Students of design, and professional designers as well, frequently visit the collections of early Colonial and European decorative arts in our museums. The recent Polish exhibit on at the Brooklyn Museum, for instance, attracted students from a number of art schools, with the result that patterns and productions inspired by chests, embroideries, costumes and pictures furnished material for another exhibition there. In their own designs the students subtly translated naive folk art into attractive suggestions for modern American home decoration.

Hand-made articles from Scandinavia and from Southern Europe and Russia, in which the Brooklyn Museum is particularly rich, furnish invaluable hints and ideas. The visitor will observe that the same simple country needs often resulted in almost the same types of decorative design in countries as far apart as Rumania, Norway and the America of Colonial days.

In the art of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, carved and painted woodwork is important. In a heavily forested land it is natural that household utensils such as tankards, bowls and even spoons should be made of wood. Wooden boxes and other furnishings in the display illustrate in the decoration the primitive form of wood ornamentation—the slightly indented technique known as chip carving. Circles, lines, and highly conventionalized forms that once had symbolical meanings, make up the motifs. The sides of chests are embellished with human figures carved in the round, to illustrate scriptural incidents. Corner cupboards have cornices and doors enriched in a curious pierced style. On the frames of a farm wagon and a small sleigh are carved simple scrolls.

Most of the carved work is painted bright red, green and blue. The flat surfaces are often ornamented with crude floral patterns. Solid painted finishes, seen in several tall clocks, suggest the sophisticated foreign influences that affected Scandinavian art at different times.

The weaving techniques of Scandinavia may be examined in the rugs and hangings. They have geometrical or simple floral designs.

The kilim stitch and the long pile rug weave, known as rya, peculiar to Scandinavian countries, are here evident. Fabrics are enriched also with embroidery, including the cross stitch which is used in all European needlework, as may be seen in adjoining displays from other countries.

Hand-printed textiles have interesting colour combinations; for example, bright-hued roses on a black ground. Some of the carved wood blocks with which the designs were printed on the fabric are shown. Birds, flowers or roses were each cut on a small separate block, so that they could be combined in an infinite variety of patterns. Included in the museum collection are examples of the roust woven tapestries, which, although produced mainly for wealthy city patrons, frequently reflect folk motifs and techniques.

ELEMENTAL ORNAMENTATION.

The Scandinavian interest in elemental ornamentation may be followed—in old brass, copper and pewter work. One example is a beautifully pierced lead plate. Glass goblets and cups have painted decorations—figures and flowers. These antique pieces may be studied in connection with modern Scandinavian glass, pottery and wood carving, professional work of to-day which incorporates much of the old-time spirit.

Present-day American decorative arts owe much more of their richness and variety to French influences than is usually realized. During the Early Republic era everything was French, a vogue which persisted through three-quarters of the nineteenth century. French ideas still have influence upon features of the modern American house interior. The close connection between styles of modern gowns and interior decoration also helps in the spread of French decor.

FRENCH DECOR.

Recent work by Parisian decorators is popular in this country because its tendency towards simplicity coincides with the trend here toward a similar characteristic. The French interior decorators are embodying suave colour, luxurious textures and simplicity of line and surface. These qualities are adequately expressed in a series of interior recently decorated in Paris by Eyre de Lanux, a Parisian decorator now in this country.

Perhaps some of the attractive directness evident in the arrange-

ment of her rooms may come from the American background of Madame de Lanux, although there has been a definite trend in recent years among French designers toward the elimination of over-elaborate veneers, inlays, contrasts of woods and other forms of contemporary enrichment. Her style suggests a midway approach to modern design, avoiding the austerity of the extreme functionalist.

COLOUR AND TEXTURE.

Because of the tendency toward elimination of pattern on wall and floor coverings and upholstery, both colour and texture are emphasized in Madame de Lanux's interiors—especially in a living room recently decorated. In the gray days prevalent all Winter in Paris, the soft light blue walls and natural-coloured light woods, such as the roughened oak of a chair and table desk, and the white rugs and curtains are artistically and usefully appropriate. Loosely woven curtains screen the window, allowing the light to sift through. A white fireplace becomes a good reason for the white, rough-piled rug, which is restrainedly ornamented by a steel-etched oak of a chair and table. Writes Mr. W. R. Storey in the "New York Times."

In another room contrast of colour and texture is developed by means of an alcove wall painted reddish brown and by a royal blue porcelaine silk couch cover. A small roughened-oak table combines successfully with the long pile rug in gray and white. Many of the rugs used by Madame de Lanux are woven by Evelyn Wyld, whose designs are generally composed of a few sensitively drawn lines in geometrical style. Leger, the painter whose work has affected Parisian rug design, forms his patterns by rectangular masses. Jean Lucat, whose creations are well known here, often ornaments the centres of his rugs with unusual contrasts of pastel colours in patterns that suggest painted abstractions.

The sophisticated savvy of Madame de Lanux's work forms an interesting contrast with the more functionalistic school of Parisian designers, of which Djo Bourgeois is a leader. His furniture and interior architecture often suggest uncompromising block forms. But his interiors are often astonishingly gracious because of the subtle manner in which he relates his furniture to the room spaces.

Representing the important group in which the traditional spirit of classic elegance is carried on are the more stylistic designers, such as Lucien Rolin, whose work has been shown in this country recently, and the inspired traditionalism of Ruhlmann. The latter is an exponent of luxurious simplicity in furnishings, presenting rare woods and other materials with restrained richness of effect.

PERSIAN AND INDIAN FABRICS.

The current use in interior decoration of fabrics originally made for gowns marks the reappearance of a practice that was almost universal in the eighteenth century and earlier, as a visit to the Metropolitan Museum display of textiles will attest.

Whether the visitor studies the beautiful Persian and Indian fabrics on view this month in the "recent accessions" room, or inspects the current exhibition of the Blaque collection of textiles, he will see many antique weaves that were employed interchangeably for costumes, draperies and upholstery.

Among the antique Persian pieces are silk weaves and brocades of the seventeenth century, when some of the finest work of Persian looms was produced. While much of the material was used for robes for both men and women, as old Persian paintings disclose, the fabrics were also employed as hangings and as bed and other coverings.

TEXTILE DESIGNS.

The Blaque collection, which consists of the sixty-six pieces presented to the museum by Mrs. Valentine A. Blaque in memory of her husband, gives an informing outline of textile design from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth. The early velvets include the cut or voided pattern technique, from early Spanish and Italian looms, with leaf-like forms. Their line tracery suggests wrought-iron grille work. European paintings of the time testify that these velvets were used as ecclesiastical vestments, everyday garments and hangings which were placed over interior stone walls or before windows to keep out the

(Continued in column 5.)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"This dull classical music gives me a pain," writes a critic of the wireless programme. Presumably a Bachache.

Landlady—You'll have to pay your bill or leave.
Lodger—Thank you awfully. My last landlady made me do both!

Stude—So the president expelled you. How did you take it?
Ex-Stude—I congratulated him on turning out such a fine young man.

Wife—Darling, I've found just the very costume I've been wanting.
The Brute—Splendid! I certainly couldn't have afforded to buy you one.

Brown—All your fingers bound up! What have you been doing?
Smith—I bought my wife a potato peeler for a Christmas box, and when she said she couldn't make it work I had to show her how simple it was!

As the doorkeeper ran down the club steps to open the car door, he tripped and rolled down the last four steps.
"For heaven's sake, be careful!" cried the manager. "They'll think you're a member."

"The thing for you to do," said the doctor to the man with a nervous complaint, "is to stop thinking about yourself—to bury yourself in your work."
"Gosh!" returned the patient, "and me a concrete mixer."

"Daughter," said the father, "is that young man serious in his intentions?"
"Guess he must be, dad," she replied. "He asked how much I make, what kind of meals we have, and how you and mother are to live with."

"I suppose your son at college writes you often?"
"Haven't had a letter from him for months."
"Aren't you worried?"
"No; I guess he's O. K. Just got word from the bank that his account is overdrawn."

There is an amusing story told of a theatrical manager who proposed the playing of one of those classical Greek plays which has for its subject the murder of a father by the son in order to marry the mother. The manager of the theatre in the Puritan little Western city recoiled in horror at the suggestion. "But it's only Mutt and Jeff in Greek," was the plea. "Oh, that's all right then?"

The insurance agent asked the prospect: "Did you ever have appendicitis?"
"Well," answered the prospect, "I was operated on, but I have never been quite certain whether it was appendicitis or professional curiosity."

"You are the only gentleman in the room," said a stranger.
"In what way, sir?" asked a guest.
"When I tripped in the dance, tearing my partner's dress, you were the only one in the room who did not laugh." He paused.

"The lady is my wife and I paid \$10 for that dress yesterday."—Yorkshire Post.

There was once a cynical lawyer, albeit honest, who thus addressed the jury: "If you believe the witnesses for the plaintiff, you will find for the defendant. If you believe the witnesses for the defendant, you will find for the plaintiff. If, like myself, you don't believe any of them, Heaven knows which way you will find. Consider your verdict!"

"Henry," said Mrs. Meekton, "I must give you credit for one thing. In all our marriage life you have never spoken an unkind word to me."
"No, Henrietta," agreed the gratified husband.

"What I am wondering," added his wife, "is whether to give you credit for a lovely disposition or mere lack of courage."

A Scotsman holding an important job in the city was always being twitted by an English friend about his nationality. By a curious chance the two met on holiday.

"Hello," chuckled the Englishman, "how on earth is your office managing to get on without you?"
"Fairly well," answered the Scot cautiously. "You see, I left two Englishmen and a Welshman in my place."

The cheery fellow met a friend at a dance. "Well, well, old man," he said happily, "so you're married at last! Allow me to congratulate you!" He paused, and then added: "I hear you have an excellent and accomplished wife."

The newlywed nodded. "I have indeed," he replied. "Why she's at home in music, she's at home in art, she's at home in books, she's at home in science. In short, she's at home everywhere, except—"

"Yes, except what?" came the inquiry.
"Except at home," the other dolefully replied.



(Courtesy: "La Domenica del Corriere," Milan.)

Weight Lifter's Wife. "Will you come out shopping with me, dear?" Husband: "No! I know you, you'll expect me to carry all your parcels."

A crowd had assembled at the scene of a fire, and a policeman was moving them on. One man, however, refused to go.

"Why should he stop," he said pointing to a man who was watching the conflagration with considerable interest. "And I move on!"
The policeman smiled.
"Well, sir," he said, "it's his fire."

A little boy came flying round the corner of the street and pulled up beside a policeman.
"What's all this about?" asked the constable gruffly.
"I say," said the boy, "if you saw a little boy getting hurt, would you interfere?"

The policeman looked very important.
"Of course, my lad," he said quickly. "Well, will you come along with me, please?" said the boy. "Dad is waiting for me at the front door with a stick."

The defendant in a damages case called on his solicitor the day after he had won his claim in court.
The solicitor handed him a cheque.

"But what does this mean?" exclaimed the client angrily. "This is only one-fifth of the money; you've retained four-fifths for yourself."
"Well, what about it?" said the solicitor coolly. "I furnished the skill, the eloquence, and the necessary legal learnings which won the case."

"Yes," said the client, "but I furnished the case!"
"True," said the other, "but anybody could break his leg."

"And it is estimated," concluded the scientist, "that at the present rate the heat of the sun will be exhausted in approximately seventy million years, at the end of which time this planet will be cold, barren ball of rock, and all life will be extinct."
A small, worried-looking man at the back of the hall rose to his feet.

"How long did you say it would be before this terrible calamity occurs?" he inquired.
"About seventy million years," replied the lecturer.
"Thank heaven!" said the worried one resuming his seat, "I thought you said seven million!"

"Henry," said a sharp-voiced woman to her husband in the smoking compartment, "do you know that our romance really started in a train?"
"Never heard of it," replied Henry.

"Don't you remember it was a pair of slippers I gave you one Christmas that led to our marriage? You remember how nicely they fitted, don't you? Well, Henry, one day, when we were going to a picnic, you had your feet on a seat, and when you weren't looking I took your measure. But for that pair of slippers I don't believe we'd ever have been married."

A young man, sitting opposite with a girl, immediately removed his feet from the seat.
A clergyman, a keen geologist, always carried his specimens in a red handkerchief similar to those used by workmen for carrying their dinner.

On his way home from one of these expeditions he saw a man sitting on the top of a wall and swearing vigorously because something had gone wrong with the ladder beneath him.
"My friend," said the person gravely, "do you know Satan?"

"Satan," said the man, "who's he? Wait a minute," he added, "I'll ask my mate."
"Bill," he called down, "do you know Satan?"
"No, he isn't on his job. Why?"
"Well," said the man on the wall, eyeing the parson's handkerchief, "there's a chap here with his dinner."

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BEHAVIOUR OF PLANTS

Next To Human Beings They Are World's Most Eminent Colonizers

(By G. A. K.)

All living bodies found on our globe may be divided into two great kingdoms, namely the animal and the vegetable kingdom. Living bodies have certain characteristics of their own. They have powers to grow, to respire, to move, to reproduce etc. Living things do not merely move spontaneously but feel. They even respond to their surroundings. Plants push their roots towards moisture and its leaves towards light.

Feeling, thinking and doing are three elements of behaviour. It may be well to insist upon a possible danger in our treatment of this question that a plant is aware of moisture and light and responds to them in a way which involves some sort of parallel to our own consciously appreciated feelings and response. There is only one conscious mind and that is our own mind. Our belief in the existence of other similar minds rests only upon our inference.

Much information regarding what may be called the intellectual as well as moral nature of plants can be obtained by observing their habits at different times and under varied conditions. Although their actions are on the whole done quietly and without ostentation, they are none the less effective. Certain organs are moved or changed at definite times and it is for some fixed purpose. It may be due to some physical causes or to the action of the living protoplasm—the physical basis of life. Latter may be due to the internal causes or due to some external influence working on protoplasm.

Various phenomena such as the bursting of the seedcoats during germination, the dehiscence of another for liberating pollen grains, the bursting of fruits for dispersal of seeds etc., are attributed by Botanists to the physical causes.

Irritability is one of the fundamental properties of living protoplasm by which it is capable of reacting to stimuli. A plant or any member of it, in virtue of the irritability of its protoplasm can live in harmony with its external stimulating agencies.

Factors which cause irritability in plants are light, temperature, gravity, moisture, contact etc. Plants act in obedience to these external influences.

Plants are very sensitive towards the action of light. The direction of light has also a considerable effect on the growth of plants. Growing stems and roots tend to bend round so that they place themselves parallel to the direction in which the light is falling. The Daisy and Sunflower turn their faces towards

the sun and bend their stalks in order to do so. Any window plant leans towards the light. Stems turn towards light while roots away from it. Leaves tend to place themselves at right angles to the direction of the rays of light.

"SLEEP" OF PLANTS.

We all know that leaves of many plants are freely expanded during the day but at night draw on these leaves droop and turn their ends upwards or downwards. Not only foliage leaves but flowers also show this kind of movement. This peculiar phenomenon is known as "sleep" of plants. Night is the proper time for sleep but there are certain flowers which open at night and remain closed during the day. Flowers exhibit a great diversity of habit in respect of closing and opening their floral leaves. The famous Scientist Linnaeus, better known as father of Botany, made a list of flowers in which a periodical movement of closing or opening marked each succeeding hour. He grew these plants in his garden and these he fancifully termed as "Floral Clock."

Besides light a sudden variation of temperature causes certain flowers to open or to close and leaves to droop. From this behaviour of leaves and flowers such plants are known as Weather Prophets.

The force of gravity has a stimulating influence on the growth of a plant member. Knight was the first to show that the downward growth of roots was due to the action of this stimulating force. The primary roots tend to grow vertically downwards into the soil and stems grow vertically upwards into the air.

Instances of sensibility of plant organs to variations in moisture is chiefly exhibited by roots, rhizoids etc. These organs tend to turn towards the direction of moisture or moist surface.

Contact with a foreign body does act as a stimulus to many plant organs. This kind of sensitiveness is specially manifested by root tips, tendrils, stem climbers, insectivorous plants etc.

TWINGING PLANTS.
It often happens that a growing root meets with obstacle such as stone etc. It is unable to thrust its way into the soil and

so it begins to curve and thus turns away from the obstacle. Some plants have weak stems and they cannot stand straight up by themselves. But some of them are ambitious enough to wish to hold their heads on high and when they have not made sufficient provision for this, they are mean enough to scramble up on the shoulders and necks of their companions. This is done by putting forth various devices such as tendrils etc.

Tendrils afford a very good example of contact irritability. Curbit plants etc. bear these thread-like sensitive organs. At first in young condition it is straight, having a curved tip. It goes on growing in search of some object with its hand open and only shuts it when it feels something to lay hold off. Its object is to rise in the world itself. It describes two or three spirals round the support. Afterwards the free part of the tendril which lies between the support and the plant is thrown into a number of close spirals.

Twining plants grow straight for a time and then begin of their own accord to twine spirally in order to have to better chance of support from their neighbours.

So called sensitive plants fold their leaves when violently or even gently shaken. Their shyness depicts "Touch Me Not"

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.

Insectivorous plants such as Venus's Fly trap, Drosera etc., fold their leaves, tendrils etc., as soon as the insect alights on them. The Venus's Fly trap catches the flies by quickly folding the two parts of a leaf together when a fly alights on the surface. But if a fly should by accident or out of mischief hit against a leaf and dart away again the leaf takes no notice of the intrusion, because it knows that in nine cases out of ten the fly would be out of reach before the shutting could be effected. It is when one alights and begins to move on the leaf that it appears to be secured and the door is at once shut upon it. If you touch the leaf once with a pencil it does not mind but if you give it a second touch immediately after, the leaf is at once folded only to bring disappointment. For this sort of deception the plant has not yet prepared itself. You must knock twice to make this door shut but no amount of knocking will get it open but it only opens when the meal is over.

Stamens of certain flowers are also sensitive to contact. Even chemical substances such as sugar, acids etc., have a stimulating action on plants. Sporematoids of Ferns are attracted by malic acid while those of mosses are attracted by cane sugar.

Plants like animals may be rendered temporarily non-irritable i.e., more or less incapable of responding to stimuli by means of chloroform, ether etc. In both cases if the doses are too severe death may ensue.

The ability of plants to live and work under adverse conditions and to adjust themselves to their environment is one of the marvels of creation. Some live in water; others in desert places; others prefer cold; some choose the seashore, others select the mountain peak; some thrive on thin air, others dwell in caves and so on.

GOOD COLONIZERS.

Though rooted to the ground plants are next to the human being the world's most eminent colonizers. In their scheme of colonization they employ the winds, the waters, birds, animals and even man as their agents.

Unable to runaway when attacked they have set up innumerable forms of defence for their protection. Their army is well equipped with various arms and ammunitions such as thorns, spines, prickles, acids, juices, poisons; etc.

Flowers are living machines for making seeds. These seeds contain the germs of the new individuals. The infinite variety of design and arrangement that we see in flowers are ingenious methods by which flowers reproduce their kind.

There are certain plants which are in the habit of deceiving others. They actually design their fruits and seeds to deceive animals and thus procure their dispersal by fraud.

PARASITES

All plants do not lead an independent honourable life. There are some who have stooped to dishonourable means for their livelihood. These plants are in the habit of stealing their daily meals from others instead of working honestly for it. They can be very well compared with robbers and murderers. Botanists have termed them as Parasites. Best example of this type of plant is Loranthus which generally grows on branches of mango trees. It steals crude sap and prepares its organic compounds in the usual way as it has leaves. So far, its sins are less heinous than others such as Dodder, etc., which steal their food ready made as they have no leaves. But even this show of virtue on its part, can hardly be counted to its righteousness. It knows that to rob its host of assimilated food like dodder is to bring the life of the host to an end.

Parasites rob and murder their own kith and kin. But carnivorous or insectivorous plants above referred to are considerate in this manner. Their choice is fallen on insects, etc., which represent different stock than their own on the tree of life.

Many plants are foresighted. They are in the habit of hoarding up the food material for their future use. Their storehouse is their roots, stems and even leaves. We human beings make use of this stored food as our article of food.

SOCIALISM AMONG PLANTS

There exists socialism even in plants also. A curious association of two plants together or less often of a plant and an animal is of common occurrence. They derive mutual benefit in doing so. This phenomenon of leading a common life by two different individuals is known as Symbiosis. Lichen is a good example in which two plants, i.e., Fungus and Algae live together. Each individual plant performs its due share of work in obtaining food. Fungus protects the algal cells from injury and by means of hyphae absorbs water and salts. Algal cells contain chlorophyll—the green colouring material. There is an exchange of sugar for water and salts. Association of non-flowering plants with the flowering plants is also to be seen in some plants. Here fungus lives in close connection in and around the roots of trees such as oak, beach, etc. Bacteria are to be seen in the tubercles of Leguminous plants.

Some plants go still further in their social behaviour. They keep company of ants. Such plants provide little crystals of sugar or little bodies of albuminous matter which serve the ants as food. In return ants form a garrison of defenders and protect the plants from the attack of their foes.

The Yucca moth and Yucca flower have formed a striking flower-insect partnership. When night comes the female moth will be found busily engaged in visiting Yucca blossoms. She goes on collecting the pollen from the anther. This she makes into a ball which is two or three times the size of her own head. Then she flies away to another blossom whose pistil has reached the receptive stage. There with her ovipositor she makes an incision in the pistil, puts her eggs into the cut and then runs to the top of the stigma and forces the pollen into its funnel which insures the setting of seeds.

Plants have beating hearts and nerves like ours. They even tremble at an unpleasant stimulus or squirm in a death agony. The renowned scientist of Bengal, Sir J. C. Bose proved all these by conducting a series of ingenious experiments.

One might go on indefinitely rambling through the plant world and discovering new thoughts that thrill at every turn. Each representative of the plant kingdom has a story to tell.

A POOR STORY

(Continued from page 10).
a boy of thirteen falling in love with each other at first sight! and, also, the girl (of seven!) warning the boy to be on his guard against the sophisticated Englishwomen! One also fails to understand why the author should have taken the trouble to kill Bhagwant's aunt and transport her son for life. Also, the suicide of his uncle in the final chapter could have been averted. Why does the author kill so many people unnecessarily? Is it to justify the title, "Nemesis"?

B. U. RAO.

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LONDON BY NIGHT

By SHEIKH IFTEKAR RASCOOL

London never sleeps. This Goliath among cities sometimes seems to doze—a strange stupor depends upon it at times—and somewhere and in many places there is throbbing awakeness.

Whitehall, with its great Government offices, is a glare of light, and the broad-way gleams till you could imagine this was Grand Canal for men are out with hose-pipes dousing and rinsing and cleaning the road. Beyond Parliament square, with its statues of frock-coated Prime Ministers, rears the gloomy pile of Westminster, the Valhalla of Britain's great ones. On the left, fantastic in outline, rise the Houses of Parliament. The bunches of lamps by Palace Yard blink, and stray policemen stamp their feet.

THE FLEET STREET

Now walk down the Fleet street. Many lights reveal the names of well-known newspapers, and on gloomy upstairs windows you decipher the titles of provincial journals. This is newspaper-land. Your imagination is aroused, and you wonder what is going on beyond those dreary portals.

Would you penetrate? You will lose your fanciful vision of enhancement and run into a medley of confusion—a noisy, bewildering chaos, out of which order, in the shape of a newspaper, must be produced in an hour or two. And you marvel.

Heavy booted messenger-boys are constantly arriving with telegraphic and other 'copy' and hand-lifts and pneumatic tubes hoist and suck the bulky envelopes aloft.

The production of a newspaper is always something of a scramble. But when people are asleep alert brains have been at work all through the night, and we find the result early in the morning.

PICADILLY CIRCUS & LEICESTER SQUARE.

They are the oases of light. All round great restaurants are festooned with strings of electric bulbs. The Savoy in the Strand, the Carlton, the Criterion, the Trocadero, the Grosvenor and many others, are all full up with merry diners. There are the theatres, the cinemas, the concerts and the music-halls, all of which are patronised very well indeed. Thousands of people are standing waiting for their turns. Those intending to go into the pit, and those more frugal, making for the gallery, line up in long queues, and stand patiently round dark corners for the doors to be opened.

Street musicians, with wheezy throats and wheezy instruments, provide scrappy entertainments and pass the hat round for pennies, and kerstone acrobats toss themselves contortively in the hope you will toss them a copper. Barral-organs are rattling out popular airs, and skippy children are dancing gaily on the pavement till a burly policeman chivvies them away because they are obstructing the traffic.

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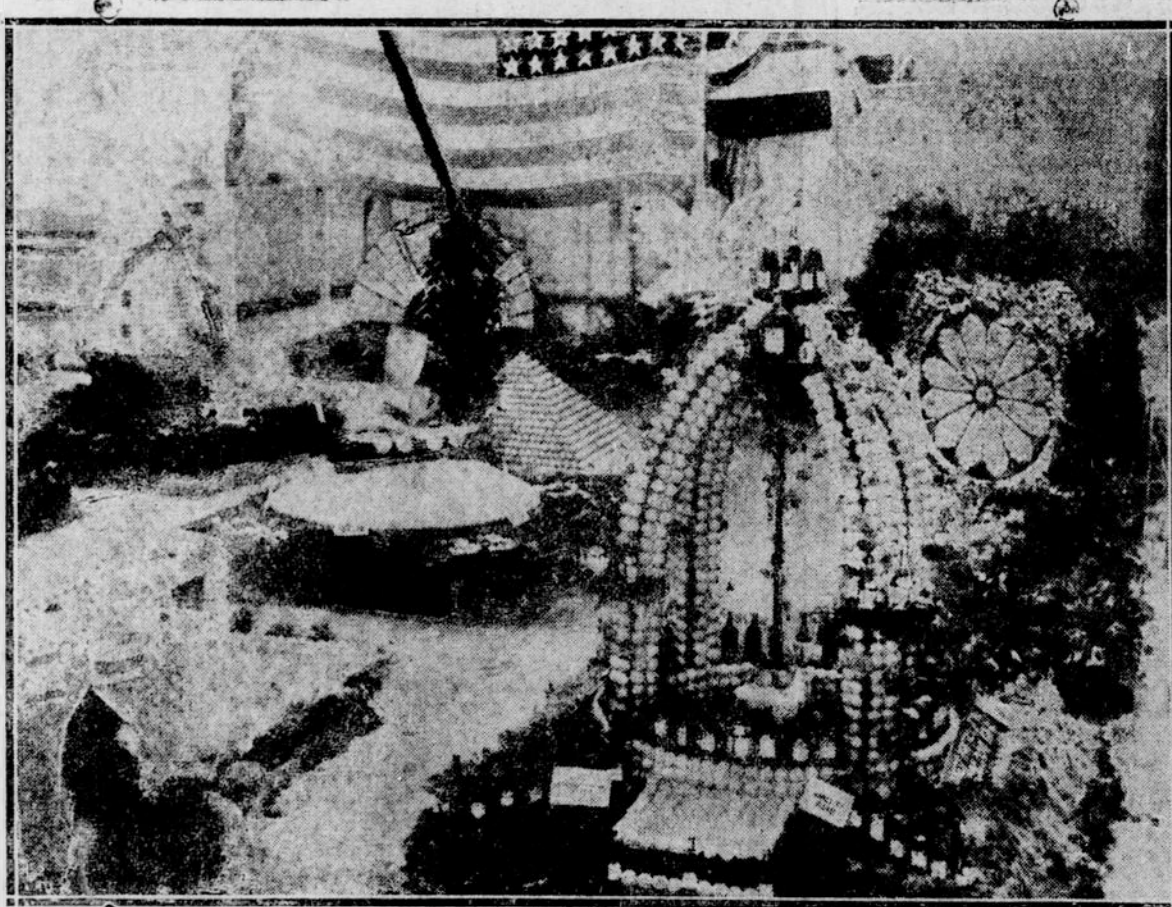
THE MAYFAIR

Stroll round Mayfair and the 'squares' where stand the grand, two or three-storied houses of the aristocracy. There are dinner-parties, and the guests are arriving, motors crunch up, and solemn faced flunkies open the door. Most of these houses have ball-rooms where they dance and make merry. Supper, at these parties, is matter of prime importance. One hardly gets a chance to reach it. If you are a really great personage, then, of course, you need have no misgivings. The Duchess or the Countess will see that you are taken care of. But if you belong to the crowd of people who are not great any way, you will have to wait till your 'betters' are served, and take your turn by and by.

THE MASKED BALLS

There were times when the masked-ball was one of the greatest features of the Night Life of London, but it can scarcely be said

EAT MORE FRUIT



Breaking out in gorgeous displays, Prize Crops of Citrus Fruits were placed on exhibition at the Citrus Fair held at Cloverdale, California. While the exhibition was to the honor of oranges, lemons and grape fruits, the wine manufacturers, classing their product as derived from citrus fruits, also entered vast displays, making this show one of the most colorful held in years. The above photo was made in the throne room of "King Orange."

to be a great feature of it now. Every now and then, there are balls which are given under the different names—The Three Arts, The Chelsea Arts Ball, The Gay Nineties and others. At these you can go masked if you like, you may don a domino, or some fancy dress costume, you may go in evening dress simply—these are matters, you will find, that are left to yourself. About half past twelve, and on until late in the morning, there is a great quickening a rush. People begin and continue to arrive in large and small parties, and for an hour the vestibule is crowded with fresh arrivals. The authorities of the place, to encourage the use of fancy dress, give prizes, quite valuable ones too. There is a good deal of cheerful noise. In some case the dance is rendered to perfection. And as the night lengthens out nearly all the masks are removed. Every one seems to be happy and in high spirits.

THE CLUBLAND

London is pre-eminently the city of clubs. In it there are at least 50 of well-established clubs, as many more of greater or less pretensions to social standing, and a multitude besides, the status of which is 'special' or 'peculiar.' Amongst those of a very high order, The National Liberal Club, the Wellington, and the Garrick are rather well-known. There are quite a number of clubs devoted to sport in some form or another. You can begin with the Alpine and go on to the Victoria. The National Sporting Club is, of course, the best of these all.

The vast majority of clubs fall under the head of social clubs. Others, again, specially cater for artists, literateurs, and dramatic folk. Of literary men you will see a number at the Saville, of artists at the Arts and the Arundel and the Savage, of dramatic people at the Garrick, the Playgoers, while the cinema folks have a club of their own known as the Cinema Arts. At all these clubs you can have drinks and light refreshments at popular prices. A few have dancing in the evening—both before and after supper. In Soho, at once the most mysterious, interesting, and sinister district of London, there is a variety of strange and curious clubs, some more or less well-known, others deep and dark below the surface. Some of these have been raided now by the police out of existence.

THE ECCENTRICS

A little mention of this club would rather be interesting. You will probably be surprised and like to ask how the club comes by its suggestive appellation, but the only eccentric thing about the club is its name. The rooms of the club are in Shaftesbury Avenue, not far from Piccadilly Circus. Here the eccentrics meet every evening and frame up the programme. Sometimes, a furniture van is hired, the eccentric get in to it, drive off to the theatre or wherever they have decided to go, and then descend upon in force and capture the stalls. The dining room is decorated with photographs that belong to the period when clothes were at a fabulous discount, and bargain sales were still un-invented. There is a clock which at first sight strikes the most characteristic piece of furniture about the club. Set in a frame on which is written the legend of the Dancing Hours, accompanied by in words—

HUMAN "PERPETUAL CALENDAR"

English Boy Prodigy Rattles Off Answers To Abstruse Questions

While two doctors in the audience wrestled with a 'perpetual calendar' a 15-year-old mental defective rattled off answers to abstruse questions at Birmingham. The boy, Albert Brown, of Bedford-court Catholic Mental Welfare Hospital was taken to the St. John Ambulance headquarters by Monsignor Newsome, administrator of the home.

He gave correct days on which many dates between 1800 and 2000 A.D. fell, or would fall.

Some he supplemented with additional information. The only time he hesitated was when he was asked which months in 1975 would have five Thursdays. He paused for about a minute and then gave the correct answer. Monsignor Newsome said it was the longest reaction he had ever known the boy to have.

Albert also answered several questions as to the days on which certain months would start in certain years. Monsignor Newsome explained that the boy was very backward at arithmetic, but took a great interest in calendars and his powers were discovered by his master at the hospital.

"BEARDED LADY OF BALTIMORE"

Man Successfully Masquerades As Woman For 50 Years

An extraordinary story of a lifetime masquerade has been revealed by the death of "Captain Malvina Emily Perry," famous as the "bearded lady of Baltimore." As the "Captain" was dying, "she" confessed to a doctor that "she" was a man but, for nearly 50 years, had masqueraded as a woman.

Perry was born 53 years ago on board a schooner off the coast of Brazil, of Irish-American parents. At an early age he adopted the guise of a girl.

Perry even "married" a man and passed as the "mother" of a 14-year-old son.

For the past ten years of "her" life, Perry has roamed about the United States, playing in side shows and booths where "she" figured as a female boxer and strong woman.

"She" finally settled down in Baltimore, where "she" was generally accepted as a genuine "bearded lady."

"When time turns torment A man becomes a Fool" is this famous clock, on whose face there are displayed but two hours, XII and III, which may serve to suggest that the club takes no count of time from midnight till four in the morning. At their 'galas' it is said that they can not help doing eccentric things. On a night like that it is not wise to enter the precincts of the club in evening dress. And if you do you will find your shirt-fronts covered with drawings like the pages of a sketch-book. Here one always spends a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

London at night is a strange cauldron of humanity. It presents a sight that is worth seeing.

(Continued from column 7.) which is a sanctuary for "status quo" and whatever is right.

FOREIGN ASSIMILATIONS.

Samudra Gupta has a graduate vote, but that piece of voting-paper seems too feeble for stratified complacency and capitalism, while the spectres of foreign thought-forms haunt him. He thinks in terms of socialism, because he is unemployed. His traditions are certainly not socialist. In his noble forehead, in his deep spiritual perceptions, in the calm and slow gestures which bespeak centuries of leisure and the slow easy flow of Indian time which is the privilege of the higher castes his socialistic conceptions seem foreign and rather tawdry. Unemployment and its accompanying evils have driven that philosophy rather deeper in his mind. He sees the iron heel of Englishmen not as in a war cartoon of a Prussian Bully sitting upon corpses of dead Belgians, but as invisible spirits who suck him dry of his legitimate pride in his own land. He is afraid of foreign assimilations, unlike the Japanese, while his spirit is softened.

We are told that India first heard the laughter of her peoples after Buddha spread his gentle creed. India has again ceased to laugh. It is a generalisation with its inevitable exceptions. How can Samudra Gupta laugh when he has no home, no job, no festival, ancient or modern, no ritual, no song, and no drama, which is not framed in an atmosphere of fear? It is his land and he has to support himself under a foreign domination. Al'en thought—forms haunt him day and night. He is sensitive about service under foreign races, specially in the present condition of the country.

LOVERS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Shabudin Akbar, M. A., understands him, though he quotes Amir Ali, talks of Grenada, and has Pan-Islamic moments. He is a Muslim with muscles and firm steps, but in spite of his education and his degree, unlike other educated Muslims who become communalists he is an Indian who could sympathise with and respond to the psychological and sensitive reactions of his friend Samudra Gupta. Both are realists, no Hindu-Muslim riot disturbs their amity. If you X-ray them, probably you might find lurking sympathies for their religionists, but in the lasting essentials of their Indianism, or in their admiration of its great symbol Mahatma Gandhi, in the home's conflix of their languages, in the common sufferings of their sisters in the villages where Hindus and Mahomedans live, or in those tanks and ponds, reflecting the blue skies, where India washes her clothes, Shabudin Akbar was love-locked with Samudra Gupta—and yet they were different. Islam pervaded the one and Hinduism the other. They were in the texture of their speech and habits and gestures which form personality. The one was a Mahomedan and proud to be one, Samudra was a Hindu equally proud of his race, but these seemed to be no barriers to their friendship, no jarring note to mar the harmony of such epistolary friendship. They are not types, nor symbols of political principles, nor posters of communal unity, but friends who in silent moods could hear their hearts beating to some purpose—the heart is the liberty of their land. They were just Indians.

JUST INDIANS

By "TEHMTEN"

Centuries have passed away since Sumudra Gupta played on the "Vina" and gained an empire, where the Grahamman did not oppress and "Asvamedha" and noble rituals closed a military triumph. The contemporary coins tell the story of his age and dramas whose names are incantations. "Merchakatka" and Mudra Rakshasa" still hold for millions the magic of those beloved days and Ajanta has still preserved a message of days when the sun shone over a free and prosperous land. Music and architecture progressed and stars which still shine on us these days told another story. The epics, which had come down from father to son in spirit and circumstance so difficult for us to understand, were compiled for the first time and men began to read them, of course differently from the way we do. Those days have gone including yesterday whose every quarter hour was registered on Rajabul Tower, a day in Bombay, Batavia, Birmingham, a day which joined us up with the world through cables and the newspapers, a different sort of day from those of Samudra Gupta and Kaldasa and Fa Hsien, humble monk who went over the places of pilgrimage describing them for modern days.

TRAGIC SPECTACLE.

Samudra Gupta, B. A., of today lives in a different world. He is a jobless man, homeless in his own motherland. Not only Samudra Gupta, but his brother Shabudin Akbar, M. A., and Khursu Parviz, lawyer, who gives tutitions. Bearers of proud names and useless degrees, they have fallen on evil days in more senses than one. Haunted, restless, homeless, almost foreigners in their own land, they are busy seeking ways to make their land

a fit habitation for men to live in. Samudra Gupta, sweet and sensitive, his very sun of some occasions seems to him foreign, made one from the old "Surya" which shone on India in the centuries when the Magadhas ruled from Gandhara to Bengal. Spectres and thought-forms of a foreign culture, whose milder aspects he is not circumstanced to see tax his brain when he travels in a train or takes advantages of western amenities. It takes its toll at every step; what can he do?

He suffers from general modern diseases, including neurasthenia and unemployment and the sweet burden of an ancient civilization which is in his name and in the way his lips are turned and in the noble symmetry of his features. The spacious days of the old world have given place to more competitive times with a different vocabulary and there is a collector in ancient Pataliputra, who gathers revenue according to Government Resolutions which do not seem to react immediately and sympathetically to the people's needs. Samudra Gupta has his self-respect, but he has no bank-balance. He cannot live in tune with the glories of his ancient name. Worried by lack of opportunity to use his undoubted talents in days, which have foreign values and in which New Delhi rules the Old, he is a tragic spectacle.

Sometimes he wonders if a jail is the only residence where he can find peace. Time we are told is a creative process, what has it made of the centuries in India? It is a question Samudra Gupta could not answer. He is sometimes ashamed of his name like his friends Shabudin Akbar, and Khursu Parviz, the former an M. A. the latter a Lawyer, both of them being not "unemployed" one of the catchwords of capitalism, but "unemployed" because Governments have no Five Year Plans, and no wide political outlook. The Prime Minister goes from Downing Street, which is a narrow blind-alley to Geneva

(Continued in column 5.)

Nerves

YOU who suffer from nerves... this announcement is meant for you. We state with full confidence that you can enjoy complete recovery... and our statement is endorsed not only by medical men but by thousands of men and women whose lives were as hopeless as yours... and who now are healthy in mind and body through Vitophenes.



Vitophenes, one of the most successful vitamin tonic, introduced into India, restore natural energy to the entire system. They purify the blood. They strengthen the nerves. They eliminate headaches, depression, anaemia and sleeplessness. They overcome, once and for all, the effects of the climate, of strain and of worry. You can prove this... to-day. Ask your chemist for Vitophenes.

Vitophenes

FOR SHATTERED NERVES

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Price Re. 1/12/- for a bottle of 50 Tablets

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
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HADENSA
RADICALLY CURES
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

Are You Growing Old?

DON'T

Let the shadow of old age darken your happiness. Look and feel young. Keep the love of your sweetheart and keep your husband your lover.

Be happy yourself and keep them as happy as you are. OATINE CREAM will help you, first to become beautiful, then to remain beautiful. Regularly massaging the face, neck and arms or a few minutes every night at bedtime will make your skin clear, smooth, supple and glowing with health.

OATINE SNOW used every day will preserve and protect that perfect beauty from sun, dust, wind and rain. Oatine Cream night-y. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

"PANAMA"
THE BEST OF ALL
Safety Razor Blades

For easy and comfortable Shaves. The PANAMA is most Economical. Available Everywhere. Representative in India: L. H. EMENY, Mercantile Bldg., Lall Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Health And Hygiene

Sale Of Medicinal Preparations

Canadian Bill Aims At Giving Monopoly Of Trade To Licensed Druggists

Pharmacists of the Province of Quebec (Canada) have decided to compromise as regards the conduct of their profession and the merchants class, and their proposals to this end are contained in a bill which Dr. Gaspard Fautoux, has before the Legislative Assembly. For years past the pharmacists banded together as the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, have sought to obtain the monopoly of the sale of patent medicines, which sale has for many years past out-distanced the old-time business of filling medical prescriptions, but each effort in that direction has been rejected by the Legislature. The main ground of opposition has been that the druggist should not complain if other shops sell salts, or the thousand and one other patent medicines, since the drug shops have also gone into businesses of other shopkeepers, notably, the ice cream business, the cigar, cigarette and tobacco business, the hardware business at times, and also other commodities.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.
The compromise now offered is that the druggists shall have the monopoly of selling all medicinal preparations, and in return the druggist will again become a professional man, and sell nothing but "sick room or hospital requisites, requisites for dressings, and hygiene, perfumery and toilet articles, and photographers' supplies."

Why the clinging to photographers' supplies is not explained in the bill and is perhaps because of danger of handling such supplies.

This is the main change asked for, but also important is the request that each branch drug store must have a licentiate in charge, who will be a member of the association, and obedient to the by-laws thereof.

The bill makes more severe breaches against professional honor. For example, it is asked that no druggist may advertise prices, or publish advertising inferring rebates on prices for purely professional services. Also declared derogatory to the profession are the following:

False or exaggerated assumption of any title or degree for the purpose of advertising. Any declaration or verbal, written or printed statement tending to injure, slander or lessen for his

advantage the value or professional reputation or integrity of any member;

The conscious and deliberate substitution or omission of a medicament or of an important ingredient in a prescription or formula if the commission of such act or omission has the effect of materially changing, altering or lessening the nature or essential property of the remedy or mixture asked for;

Carrying on any accessory trade other than that in requisites for dressings, sick rooms or hospitals, sanitary articles, perfumery and toilet articles and photographers' supplies, in the same premises in which the pharmacy is carried on.

EXCEPTIONS MADE.

For municipalities where there is no pharmacy, it is provided that any merchant of trade may sell patent medicines and all other drugs which the council of the association may deem useful and necessary in the interest of public health but only within the municipality in which his trade or shop is situated, upon payment of a nominal licence fee to the association.

The Association also wishes to make some changes as to its internal affairs, and starts with a change in name, asking in future it be called the "College of Pharmacists of the Province of Quebec" to be governed by a council of 12 licentiates who may divide the province into as many divisions as it may deem advisable, and to enact by-law the manner of holding and procedure at the election, the qualification required to vote and conditions of eligibility. The next annual general meeting is to be held the second Tuesday of June, 1934. The conditions for study of the profession are more exacting in an educational way.

The fees which are to be paid to the corporation are increased. A licentiate will pay dol. 25 instead of dol. 10; an assistant pharmacist is raised from dol. 5 to dol. 10, and a student must pay dol. 5 instead of dol. 2.

Another change of interest to widows and trustees in bankruptcy is to the effect that when a pharmacist dies the business may be carried on only for a period of five years instead of without limit of time, as at present. Of course, there must continue to be a licentiate in charge of the shop.

TRANSFUSION OF 200-HOUR OLD BLOOD POSSIBLE

Method Perfected By Kiguchi Of Kyoto Medical College

Medical men from now on will not have to extract human blood on the spot when transfusing it to another person, now that a way has been discovered to preserve blood for 200 hours outside the body. The method has been perfected by lecturer Naoki Kiguchi of the Kyoto prefectural medical university, who will formally announce his discovery to the Japan medical congress, scheduled to convene shortly, says a Kyoto report.

Heretofore it has been deemed impossible to effectively transfuse blood after a certain length of time has elapsed from the time of extraction, but Mr. Kiguchi has ascertained that by his method blood can be safely and effectively transfused 200 hours after it is extracted from another person.

He has been delving into this matter for the past four years. Briefly, the extracted blood is preserved in a refrigerator, maintaining a temperature of from 3deg. to 8deg. C. His series of chemical and physical tests show that the blood can be transfused on a rabbit with good effect, 330 hours after extraction. He has also found that while blood maintains its vitality for nearly 1,000 hours when preserved by his method, it cannot produce desired results after 360 hours have elapsed.

Upon testing his 200 hour-old blood on a human being, he discovered that it not only failed to yield any undesirable reaction, but produced just as good results as freshly extracted blood.

MUCH SLANDERED SWEET

Doctor Extols Virtues Of Sugar

"In the battle of modern life," writes Dr. Woods Hutchinson in "The Queen," the chief high explosive is sugar. If Samson had been as well up on physiology as he was on fistfights, he would have changed the ending of the famous riddle which cost the Philistines so terribly dear.

Three-quarters of the driving power of both the animal and vegetable kingdoms is furnished by sugar.

Not a twitch of any group of our muscles, not a throb of our hearts, not a flash of our imaginations, but is produced by the combustion of our commonest sugar, glucose.

Less than a generation ago all self-styled authorities on dietetics from the priest and the puritan to the dentist and the doctor, were almost unanimous in fiercely denouncing sugar and all its works.

According to their jeremiads, sugar decayed the teeth, it spoiled the appetite, upset the digestion, stunted the growth of children, hardened the arteries and was the chief cause of rheumatism, cancer, gout and insanity.

But now what a change! Satan is well-nigh transformed into an angel of light. We find that we had simply got our telescope wrong-end to.

One of the earliest scientific defenders of sugar was the famous German researcher, Liebig, who established the epoch-making fact that all life and movement were due to the combustion of fuel. Nine-tenths of the fuel of our bodies was starchy—such as bread, biscuits, cereals, rice, potatoes, corn, tapioca—and every grain of the starch they contained was turned into sugar in the form of glucose before it was digested and burned.

If, therefore, our whole system is filled constantly with a dilute solution of sugar, this slandered sweet can hardly be the dangerous food and deadly poison it was declared to be. But it has taken more than half a century for this clear and simple idea to be generally accepted.

All hard-driven business, professional or working men and women should keep a box of good candy, or some raisins or other dried or candied fruit. In a drawer of their desks or benches. Then, if they begin to flag after the middle of the morning or during the afternoon, they should eat a small handful or so of these quick-action foods. Chocolate is most useful, unless one happens to be one to whom it is a poison.

This emergency ration will hit the right spot at once and give the necessary calories or kick for another hour's work. And the sugar in the afternoon tea has the same effect.

THRICE A CHAMPION



MISS NORMA TAUBELE, Titian-locked Bronx Tennis Star, is seen here with two of the three trophies that she won in the National Indoor Tennis Championship Tournament, in the 7th Regiment Armory, New York. On February 20, she won the Women's Double Crown with Miss Jane Sharp of Los Angeles. On February 24 she conquered Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., in straight set, 6-4, 6-1, to win the National Singles title, and teamed with Frank Bowdin took the Mixed Doubles from Berkeley Bell of Texas, and Florence Le Boulle of New York, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. She is seen with the trophies of the Singles Win (Plate) and the Mixed Doubles (Cup).

WHY BABY CRIES

"I want what I want when I want it," answers the question: Why does baby cry? The baby is a self-centred individual, interested solely in having his needs attended to, and in receiving the attention he demands.

Well babies cry, and crying does not do the least bit of harm. Watch the baby sleep and notice how shallow is his breathing. Watch him when he is awake, and you will see that when he cries, he fills his lungs with air, and usually waves his arms and legs so that he enjoys a regular work-out.

Some babies cry when they are wet, or if they are too warm or too cold. Every baby cries when he is hungry, because hunger is not a pleasant sensation. There is also the cry of pain. Nevertheless, nearly all his crying is the baby's way of asking for something, or of expressing his feelings.

Babies do not like to be hungry, but they can be trained to wait until the proper time for feeding arrives. To feed the baby every time he cries is to establish irregular habits, and such a practice is likely to upset his digestive system, to say nothing about encouraging the baby to cry every time he awakens.

The baby who is picked up every time he cries will soon develop the habit of crying, every time he wakes, until he is picked up. This is not only a trial to the mother, but it is bad for the baby. The baby should be taken up and played with occasionally when he is awake and is not crying. It is from such simple experiences that he will learn to associate the pleasure of being picked up with the times he does not cry.

Mothers are afraid to let their babies cry for fear there is something wrong with the child. If the baby wakes between feedings

and cries, his diaper should be changed, a drink given him, and then he should be turned over and left to sleep again.

As the baby grows older, unless he has been properly trained, his crying will become more frequent and prolonged, because he finds that if he keeps on, sooner or later his parents will give in.

Sometimes the baby will hold his breath until he turns blue, and he occasionally stiffens out; this so alarms the parents that they take him up at once. This breath-holding spell is a temper tantrum, like the older child's lying on the floor and screaming and kicking with his heels. There is nothing in this to be alarmed about; the child should be left in his bed and made, in this way, to learn that he does not gain his end by temper tantrums.

It is not suggested that baby should never cry; he will and he should cry, because crying is his only means of expression. If the crying is associated with restlessness, and the legs are pulled up on the abdomen, this probably means that there is pain in the abdomen. Such crying should not be ignored; the mother will come to recognize the difference in the type of crying. Baby must be taught that he cannot rule his parents by crying, for if he does, it is beginning of an unhealthy mental development.

ODORLESS ANTISEPTIC

Odorless and tasteless, a new antiseptic compound, whose discovery is reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists, is described as a more effective germicide than iodine. The drug, a chlorine compound, has a bright yellow color, which persists as long as it is active.

(Continued from column 7.)

hammedan origin. He did not receive any regular education. How could he have? He was of the poor and thus deprived of the privileges of even a rudimentary education, just as were all of like origin in the Russia of the past, and as the multitudes of poor are being deprived of it in other Oriental countries of the present. Aitakov, however, is self educated. He has proved himself very capable during the years of his presidency.

President Aitakov understands how important cotton production is to the building of the "Socialism." During the cotton picking season he goes from aul (village) to aul in his little motor-car. He has become so experienced in cotton-growing that he is now considered an important authority in this field. He does not hold himself above his people as an official persona grata. He is a peasant among the peasants. You would have difficulty in distinguishing him from the others. He pays a great deal of attention to sheep breeding for the precious Persian lamb skin, which was and still remains the most

vital branch of industry of this country.

The President has two children, both boys. Whenever he has a chance which is very seldom, he plays and chats with his children. His wife is a Russian. After all, he is an internationalist and believes in inter-marriages.

The radio is his favourite form of entertainment. Especially does he favour the Moscow broadcasts.

He receives his people not only at his office but in his house. He is kept busy throughout the 24 hours of the day like a good kind-hearted doctor. Give him a call at any moment of the day and he is ready to receive you. But, of course, you must be a peasant or a worker or at least a man of the "labouring category."

President Aitakov is perhaps the plainest and most sociable of all the seven presidents of the Soviet Union, though he may not be counted among the finally polished. He is greatly loved and respected by his people. He has, therefore, remained in office for the past ten years and will probably hold his high post for a still longer period.

Seven Presidents Of Russian Soviet Union

(Continued from page 9.)

whom we thus are always on the verge of starvation.

"Papa, I cannot bear to see the cruel tax-collector auctioning off, as he so often does, the meagre property, if it may thus be labelled at all, of our friends in the village. They are as poor as we. But who will believe them? If my wish came true I would burn the great city of Ashkabad to ashes; the 'city of tears' I would call it. I would distribute all the boats among the poor fishermen. Then they would live a little better than they do now." His cheeks were flushed a rosy colour as the anger rose within him.

Three years passed by. This boy was now—in 1916—20 years old, when all Central Asia rose against the Czarist regime. The Russian Government having exhausted its supply of conscriptable men during the World War decided to make use of the Asiatic peoples within its borders. 200,000,000 men from the European parts of the Empire had already been mobilized. The War-God thirsted for more sacrifices. He would not be refused the satisfaction he could derive from this Oriental flesh and blood. The Czarist government, therefore, declared the mobilisation of army forces in the Oriental section of its Empire. This was, however, contrary to the existing military laws of Czarist Russia.

Our young twenty-year old fisherman was meditating. No better chance for revenge could ever present itself, he was sure. He felt that the overwhelming majority of people of his country were with him against the Czar and his local representative. He joined the anti-government movement and put up a strong fight against the Czarist regime. But luck did not favour our young rebel. The Czarist regime left no instrument of destruction unused in repelling the insurrection of the people of Central Asia. All its might was concentrated on this republic. Thousands upon thousands were massacred, put in prisons, exiled to Siberia. The rebellion was suppressed. Life was resumed seemingly in the old manner. Things went on as before. Our young fisherman had to escape to a hiding place in the terror of losing his life.

He lived underground, always in hiding from the agents of the secret police who were hunting him. It was discovered that he had been the cause of all the trouble. He was still actively carrying on anti-government propaganda and organizing the discontented elements of Turkmenistan (which made up the majority of the population) to continue the struggle against the government.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

One year more and the October Revolution took place. The foundations of the Czarist regime had already been made unsteady by the harrows of the War, misadministration and a policy of blundering and cruelty. The whole Empire fell like a house built of cards. The Central Asian part of the Empire was also affected by the revolution and the young fisherman was at its head. He no longer dreamt of becoming a highlander. He and his nation had been avenged. The Czarist regime existed no more. A regime of the poor had been established in its place.

It is still hot, though the September month is nearing its end, as we look back on a sandy area close by the city of Merve, once a great city of Central Asia commanding an important route to India—now nothing but sand and dust. Not a human soul, not a living creature, not a green leaf could be seen here. The only inhabitants of the great desert, till lately, were jackals, lizards and venomous snakes. Though not distant from the Caspian Sea, there is no water. The area is poorly and sparsely cultivated. Only dire need could force anyone to venture into this wretched territory.

But this relates to the past, to the past of our fisherman as well as to the past of the place described. Everything in the world is subject to change. Sometimes this change is from good to bad, sometimes from bad to good. The latter happened to the area under discussion, after the dream of the fisherman boy had been suddenly realized.

Do not be surprised at my connecting the fate of this area to that of our fisherman. I must do so. The place, as you may have guessed, is situated near the seaside so intimately united with our fisherman's lot.

Some years ago this region was transformed from a barren area into a "garden of white gold" (cotton) by the unusual efforts of the government, backed by the population. It has been changed into one of the important cotton-growing areas of the Soviet Union.

This very territory in 1933 supplied the Soviet textile industry with 120,000 tons of cotton. What brought about this change? The land is no longer infested with

hoards of jackals and lizards. They have been driven away by the humming of tractors and honking of automobiles.

This same land now swarms with buzzing collective farms; 67 per cent. of the entire peasant population has been collectivized. The figure of a short, though well-built, man with a round bronzed face is a familiar one in these collective farms.

JUST A COMRADE.

First his motor-car appears thumping along a zig-zag road. It stops at the entrance of a large collective farm. Here peasants in long motley robes can be seen busily picking cotton. On their backs are bags which they fill with the white down picked off from the seeds of the cotton plant. Some of them, especially the women and youths, sing songs in monotone as their long fingers mechanically, accurately pick cotton. They are startled neither by the thudding of the automobile nor by the blaring of its horn. They have become accustomed to such noises. The automobile has stopped and its side-door is quietly opened. A short, stocky man steps out. He is very simply dressed in white linen trousers, slightly soiled, topped by a short linen blouse of undetermined colour around which a plain leather belt is loosely clasped. On his head is a worker's cap of the European type. He goes directly to the peasants. He shakes hand with them and in very business like tones makes remarks to some of them—on how to improve their cotton picking; how to pick more quickly and with less damage to the raw material—the white gold.

HE IS ONE OF THEM

After a half hour or so when their work-day has been finished the peasants gathered together on the grass. They almost all wear long Turkmenian khalsas or robes. Some heads are covered with tall lambskin hats—some as much as three feet high. They sit silently. They are awaiting someone. They are not kept waiting long. The expected one comes out of a small mud-hut directly to the gathering and begins to make a speech. But speech is not the proper term. He just talks to them. He begins in the usual Communist fashion with the word "Otaklar" (comrades). He addresses them in the simple tongue taught him by his mother and father. No attempt is being made to astound the people with wondrous oratory, perhaps he is not endowed with a silver tongue. Nor is he present in a complicated ideas in involved language. Such habits seem alien to him. He is well understood by the audience. This is obvious from the rapt attention of the listeners and liveliness his words create.

This short-statured, bronzed, bemounted man bears a great resemblance to the young boy who sat on the shores of the Caspian Sea and dreamed of becoming a highlander. Indeed, they are one. The man had just made a remark about "those dreadful days." But why has he not turned to banditry and become a highlander? Why should he have? Fortune has helped him to an exalted post.

The assembly called out "Yashan Yoldash Aitakov" long live comrade Aitakov! Aitakov—our fisherman—and he is the president of the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic, and thus one of the seven presidents of the entire Soviet Union. Once a common fisherman, this man is now a well-known leader of the Turkmenians and a staunch Communist since 1921, a man with unwavering faith in the World Revolution. After the October Revolution in Russia the entire Central Asia was organized into one Republic. But since Central Asia is inhabited by Turkomans, Tadzhiks, Uzbeks, Kirghis, Cossacks and others, each nationality having its own individual language, culture and customs, they were allowed to form separate National Republics towards the end of 1924. This reform was named the "National Democratisation" of Central Asia.

From the institution in 1924 of the Turkmenian S.S.R. Nadirbai Aitakov became an important member of the local government and a little later he was elected president of the Republic's C.E.C. and to this day he occupies that same high post.

SELF-EDUCATED
President Aitakov is of Mo- (Continued in column 4)

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World Of Science

Sterilizing By Radio

Bactericidal Effects Purely Physical, Not Chemical, Says Scientist

A new method of sterilizing water has been perfected by a French scientist in which radio apparatus is used. The result is accomplished without boiling, adding chemicals or the use of a filter.

The new device has been tested at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The theory of the method employed is described by a scientific authority as follows.

"Most living beings are capable of receiving electric waves. This is the fundamental principle on which rests the theory of a scientist, Mr. George Lakhowsky. In fact, the microscope examination of an organic cell reveals the existence of small twisted filaments, veritable electric circuits, having all the qualities of an artificial oscillator, similar to those used by wireless stations.

"Life," writes Mr. Lakhowsky, "is the result of a balance between the waves received and transmitted. Health is the maintenance of this balance, illness is the manifestation of a disharmony."

"On the other hand, exterior influences are far from negligible, and Mr. Lakhowsky does not hesitate to affirm that regions where cancer is most prevalent are those where the subsoil impermeable to the waves that fill the universe, modifies the surrounding electric state and alters the vibratory harmony of the cell.

"Starting from this principle, the investigator notes, that certain metals have a notable bactericidal power, and he desired to test the agreement of this fact with his theory.

"Rejecting the idea of chemical action and relying on his previous experiments, Mr. Lakhowsky offers the hypothesis that this bactericidal effect is purely physical and due to the alteration of the oscillation of the microbian nucleus by the proximity of the metal.

"The verification of this ingenious deduction has been made at the Pasteur Institute, beginning with silver, which is inoxidizable and unalterable at ordinary temperatures. An emulsion of colon bacilli was divided between two receptacles, one serving as a control. Into the other was introduced a spiral of silver wire.

"At the start it was estimated that the receptacles contained 1,126,000 bacilli to the cubic centimeter. At the end of twenty-four hours there were found in the control more than 43,000,000 to the same volume, while the vase containing the spiral had not a single one.

"The same results were obtained with the typical bacillus, except that the sterilization had to be continued longer."



The Radio Germ-Killer, which was recently tested successfully at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, utilizes metals having a notable bactericidal power.

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"The same results were obtained with the typical bacillus, except that the sterilization had to be continued longer."

MYTH ABOUT METEORS EXPLODED

Meteor authorities, due no doubt to the readiness of ordinary folk to believe practically anything of stones from the sky, are among the most skeptical people on earth. Last week we reported their disbelief in yarns about near-collisions between meteors and air-planes. Now it must be revealed that they also put no credence in yarns about houses, haystacks or other objects being set afire by them.

Dr. Charles C. Wyllie of the University of Iowa, writing in "Popular Astronomy," says there has never been an authenticated instance of a meteor setting fire to anything. Moreover, the popular idea that meteors are incandescent when they strike the earth is likewise an error. Their surfaces may reach incandescence for a few seconds high up in the atmosphere, but they are soon slowed down so much that passage through the air cools rather than heats them. They stop glowing at an altitude of several miles and are cold when they strike.

WORLD'S SMALLEST MOTOR

Paul Welfonder, German engineer, claims the distinction of having built the world's smallest practical electric motor. Operated by a flashlight battery, its armature spins at 900 revolutions a minute. Mounting a blade on the rotor, the builder has a pocket electric fan.

TELL-TALE FOUNTAIN PEN

Writers are able to estimate closely the number of words they have written by referring to a scale engraved on the transparent ink barrel of a new fountain pen. Seven sections are marked on the scale indicating the words written from 1,000 to 7,000. The point at which the ink in the barrel touches the scale, indicates the number of words written.

ELECTRIC BULB WITHOUT FILAMENT

Devoid of any filament, an electric lamp demonstrated recently in New York City provides economical light by a new application of the mercury vapor. Two bulbs are used, one within the other, and the space between the two is exhausted of air by a vacuum pump. The inner tube contains at either end the electrodes that cause the lamp to glow. Invented by a German engineer, H. J. Spanner, the new light is a development of his "glow lamp," says "Popular Science."

automatically. The doors may also be operated by radio from the car's dashboard.

Engineers maintain that the all-electric home is in no sense a stunt dwelling, but a practical working model of the home of the future. Its estimated monthly electric bill of thirty-seven dollars is called not excessive in view of the work done.

"GEORGE"—THE MECHANICAL KNOW-ALL



"George," an electric robot marvel, has made his appearance at Selfridge's store in London in connection with the celebrations marking the store's 25th birthday. The robot can answer any question on any subject. Photo shows "George" having a busy time.

MYSTERY OF ANNEALING

Nobel Prize Winner Describes Effort To Solve Metallurgical Problem

Scientists are now developing theories which they hope will solve the annealing problems and the series of phases which appear in metal alloys in the annealing process, according to Dr. William L. Bragg, noted English scientist who has made a specialty of studying X-rays and crystalline structures. Dr. Bragg addressed a large gathering of physicists in the McGill University, Montreal, last month on "The Structure of Alloys."

The lecturer discussed the experiments carried on by Dr. Jones, of Bristol University, and his own work at Manchester. If the theories which are now being evolved prove to be correct, the "hit or miss" method of investigation which has characterized experiments in this field of science, up to the present time, will be replaced by definitely planned work, he said, which should yield concrete results.

Discoveries in this field would be of tremendous importance to metallurgists, on particular, he pointed out, and they would reveal the reason why certain alloys become brittle when the proportion of one or the other of the metals in the mixture is varied.

Mystery still shrouds exactly what happens when metal alloys are annealed, that is, cooled slowly in the tempering process, or quenched, which means cooled suddenly. Dr. Bragg explained, his experiments are directed towards a solution of this problem while Dr. Jones is trying to discover the reason for the series of phases—factors which change the constituency of metal alloys.

were only let him return home with a whole skin. Bhimdev took the ransom and graciously allowed his adversary to slink back unmolested to his capital. He himself returned in triumph to Anhilwada. As the chronicler Hemacharya relates: "There he was joyfully received by his people, who had dressed themselves in holiday attire and adorned their city as on a festive day." Bhimdev certainly deserved the welcome.

By his queen Udayamati he had a son Karan and by two other women probably concubines, he had two sons: Mulraj and Khemraj, both older than Karan. The low birth of their mothers stood in their way and neither could aspire to the throne of Anhilwada. Actually Mulraj predeceased his father, leaving behind him such a reputation for gentle wisdom, that once when king and subjects were at issue as to the arrears of revenue due to the royal treasury the latter agreed to pay in full the royal claims, provided that the king spent the money in building a temple in Mulraj's honour.

BHIMDEV'S RETIREMENT
When Bhimdev became too old to perform his kingly duties, he retired to live as an anchorite on the banks of the Sabarmati. The author of the Dvayasa has it that he wished to leave his kingdom to his eldest son Khemraj but the latter declined it, preferring to serve his father in his hermitage. This is the usual polite euphuism employed to hide the fact that the elder prince's low birth hindered his succession. The throne thereupon passed to King Karan, the father of Siddharaj, of whom I have already written in my article "Siddharaj, the King Arthur of Gujarat."

Nevertheless Bhimdev took little part in the northern fighting. His first design was to punish the Raja of Sind for the help given by him to the remnant of Mahmud's army. Had he refused to let it enter his territories, it would have perished with every kindness and sent them refreshed and re clothed back to Ghazni. The Raja of Sind deemed himself secure behind the Indus. In the monsoon that river is impassable; but in the cold weather it can be waded in most places, Bhimdev moreover lowered the water level by draining part of the river's waters into a fresh channel, that he made his troops dig. In this way he forced the Indus and surprised the Raja. The latter hastily marched to meet Bhimdev, but was defeated and made to pay tribute.

KING OF CHEDI BLOTTED
Bhimdev's next campaign was against Karansing, the Raja of Chedi in the United Provinces, whom he seems to have 'bluffed' into payment of a ransom. The Raja had advanced with an imposing force of horse and foot and the rival armies encamped close to each other. Before however, any battle could be fought, Bhimdev sent a herald called Damodhar to the Raja's camp. The herald, who seems to have had a silver tongue and an unbounded imagination, told the Raja of Chedi such wonderful tales of Bhimdev's previous military successes, that Raja Karansing "threw in his hand" and offered to pay tribute if he

THE STORY OF BHIM DEV

Kathiawad King Who Successfully Defied And Forced Mahmud Of Ghazni To Retire To Afghanistan

Historians of India have loved to dwell on the extraordinary raid of Mahmud of Ghazni, Sultan of Afghanistan, and of his destruction of the temple of Somnath Patan; but nowhere have I seen justice done to Bhimdev I, the grandfather of Siddharaj, king of Anhilwada. It was Bhimdev, who rendered Mahmud's stay in Kathiawar impossible and finally forced him to retreat through the Sind desert, where he lost his army and all but lost his life—a tragic retreat, as disastrous as that from Moscow. It will be my endeavour to sketch here the reign of Bhimdev I, not only during the campaign against Mahmud, but throughout the remainder of his life.

C. A. Kincaid, C. V. O., I. C. S. (Retd.) in the "Indian Railway Magazine."

Mahmud of Ghazni was the ordinary type of fanatical crusader, common in the early history of Islam. That he was a daring soldier and a competent general may also be admitted. He had heard rumours of the splendour of the Shivalite temple of Somnath Patan, near Veraval on the coast Kathiawar (now in Junagadh territory) and he determined to des-

trophy it, recouping himself out of the plunder of the temple for the cost of the expedition. In September 1024 A.D. more than forty years before the Norman conquest, Mahmud of Ghazni set out from Afghanistan at the head of a large army of Afghans and Turks and marched at full speed through the Panjab and Rajputana into Gujarat. As the Sultan had made no declaration of war and as there was no electric telegraph, none knew of his coming nor knew his objective. He had a few local skirmishes with the Rajputs of Rajputana; but once they realised that he was not going to occupy their country, they gladly let him move on. In this way the Sultan entered Gujarat and was close to Anhilwada, before anyone there knew that a great Afghan army had even started from Ghazni.

BHIMDEV OF ANHILWADA
The king of Anhilwada, Bhimdev I, had only secured the throne two years before, having forced his uncle Durlabha to abdicate in his favour. The following genealogical tree shows the relationship of Bhimdev to his grandfather Chamunda as well as to his grandson Siddharaj:

Wallabha (predeceased father)	Durlabha 1010-1022 (Abdicated)	Naja Raja (predeceased father) Bhimdev 1022-1084
		Karan Siddharaj

Bhimdev's seat on his throne was none too firm. In the circumstances, he took the wisest course. He evacuated Anhilwada and fled to the hills set about collecting troops. Unopposed, Mahmud occupied the abandoned capital. His goal was, however, Somnath Patan and knowing the value of a surprise, he halted but a single day in Anhilwada and then with all speed continued his march into Kathiawar. Nevertheless swiftly as the Sultan marched, Bhimdev had still time, by sending mounted messengers, to warn the inhabitants and garrison of Somnath Patan of the storm, that was about to break over their heads. When the Afghan army, weary with continuous forced marches, appeared in sight of the town, they found it strongly held. For two whole days the invaders tried to storm it in vain. The third day, to add to their troubles, there appeared in their rear a Rajput army. Bhimdev had mustered such troops as he could and wished to throw himself into the town, which could hardly be starved into surrender, as it was on the seashore. Mahmud masked Somnath Patan with a small force and attacked Bhimdev with his main army. The hastily summoned, undisciplined troops of Gujarat were no match for the Afghans. Still they fought well and only broke after losing five thousand men and inflicting a loss of 3,000 on the Muslims. The garrison of Somnath, numbering four thousand men, took advantage of the battle to cut their way through the besiegers' line and join Bhimdev.

SACK OF SOMNATH
Mahmud of Ghazni was now able to enter Somnath without resistance. He rushed at once into the temple and refusing all offers of ransom, plundered it of its vast hoard of jewels. He then resolved to follow Bhimdev, who had taken refuge in a fort called Gandaba, which has not been identified. Bhimdev defended it as long as he could and then escaped again to the hills. He had decoyed Mahmud into a weary march; and after heavy fighting the Sultan had to return to Anhilwada. The effect of the marches and of the inconclusive fighting on the Muslim troops was such that the Sultan's officers begged him to return without delay to Ghazni, thus making sure of his plunder and his retreat. Mahmud did not accept this wise advice. He dallied a year in Gujarat, replaced on the throne the fallen Durlabha, who, after his abdication, had become an anchorite, and then set about the return journey. While Mahmud was wasting precious time, Bhimdev was using it to the best advantage. He reorganised his army and with the aid of Vesuldev, Raja of Ajmir, he occupied all the passes that led into Rajputana. In vain the Sultan tried to force them. He was repeatedly driven back with heavy losses. At last there was nothing left for him to do, but retreat through the Sind desert.

to cut their way through the besiegers' line and join Bhimdev.

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Hunger-Marchers Clash With Police MINNEAPOLIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE

Mob Seizes Teargas Bombs And Uses Them Against Guardians Of Law And Order

MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.

Fierce fighting between 3,000 unemployed is taking place outside the city hall. The rioters started marching through the town shouting "We want bread or work" demanding the restoration of the disbanded civic works administration, the abolition whereof threw hundreds out of work.

So dangerous did the situation become that the Chief of Police threatened to call out the National Guard. After two hours' fighting in which the police assisted by firemen battled furiously with the mob, who seized teargas bombs and hurled them at the police, someone advised the use of machine-guns.

Guns were mounted at the entrance to the city hall but were not used.

Traffic has been brought to a complete standstill. The City Hall was subjected to a barrage of stones and broken bottles.

Four policemen were injured and twenty persons have been arrested. Three courts near the city hall were forced to close and the Mayor's office windows smashed.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAHATMA'S APPROVAL HAS SAVED CONGRESS FROM SPLITS

Revival Of Swaraj Party Will End Political Inertia Says Dr. Ansari

NEW DELHI, April 7.

On his arrival from Patna Dr. Ansari in a statement to the Associated Press said at one time this morning, says, "I am more than satisfied. Indeed, I am happy over the result of our visit to Patna and our conversations with Mahatma Gandhi.

"With his characteristic generosity, he has cordially welcomed the revival of the Swaraj party and has endorsed the decisions of the Delhi Conference to take part in the forthcoming elections to the Assembly. Although his own opinion regarding the utility of legislation remains what it has always been, he considers it the right and duty of Congressmen who are not offering civil resistance, and who believe in work in legislature to prosecute a programme which they believe to be of interest to the country.

GOES FURTHER

"He goes even further and promises at all times to render assistance to the Swaraj Party as it lies in his power to give.

This wholehearted and spontaneous support of Gandhiji has happily removed all the chances of opposition and division within the Congress. It has further made certain the co-operation and co-ordination among different groups in the Congress.

"I feel confident that with the revival and the reorganisation of the Swarajya Party and placing a practical, effective and dynamic programme of work before the Congress and the country, it will be possible not only to remove political inertia and sulen discontent among the intelligentsia and the people, but we will soon be able to demonstrate that in our campaign

against the dual policy of the Government, namely the repeal of repressive laws and the rejection of the White Paper constitution along with placing the National demand, we have the entire support of the whole country behind us.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

"Apropos" the national demand, I must state that an agreed communal settlement is an important and integral part of the demand. Swarajya party would make the achievement of communal unity the most important part of its programme, and would naturally endeavour to utilise every available means to achieve it.

JINNAH'S EFFORTS

"I have not the slightest doubt of the genuineness of Mr. Jinnah's efforts to bring about unity, but I cannot help feeling that there is room for improvement of his formula to make it acceptable to every group among the Muslims as well as to sister communities.

"I hope to convene a larger meeting of the Swarajists and Congressmen at Calcutta about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the programme of the party will be chalked out, an executive be elected and suitable alterations in the constitution made."—A.P.

NOT IN LEAST SURPRISED

What Rajen Babu Thinks Of Delhi Decision

PATNA, April 7

Babu Rajendra Prasad interviewed regarding the Delhi deci-

STRIKE IN LEPER ASYLUM

500 Inmates Leaving Their
Quarters Are Wandering
In City

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The inmates of the Naini Leper Asylum numbering about 500 went on strike this afternoon. Nearly all are leaving their quarters in Naini and are wandering in the city. They are squatting near the Power House.

Some of them when questioned say that the arrangements for their food and remuneration are unsatisfactory.

The authorities are persuading them to go back to the Asylum. It is expected that the matter will be settled soon.—A. P.

sions and the proposed revival of the Swaraj Party said as it was no use creating differences in Congress ranks on the question of going to legislatures and as everyone should be left free to follow his own aptitude and bring solution to the difficult problem of attaining Swaraj he was pleased and not in the least surprised that Gandhiji has extended his welcome to the revival of the Swaraj Party and proposes to help in the constructive programme.

Asked whether he would give active support to the Congress in contesting the coming election to the Assembly Babu Rajendra Prasad said his services were available to them subject to the same limitations that Mahatma Gandhi mentioned about himself.—United Press.

NON-BRAHMIN SUPPORT ASSURED

Mr. Jadhav On Revival Of Swaraj Party

NEW DELHI, April 7.

"The absence of the Swaraj Party in the Central and Provincial Legislatures has been felt very keenly and has injuriously affected their working," declares Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Member of the Legislative Assembly and leader of the Non-Brahmin Party, Bombay Presidency. In a statement to the Associated Press, welcoming the decision to revive the Swaraj Party.

ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT.
He adds: "For the successful working of democracy an organised and strong opposition is necessary, and Dr. Ansari, as the leader, will, I expect, fill the place of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Non-Brahmin Party of Bombay will be happy to co-operate with the Swarajists in all attempts for the advancement of the country and, especially, to promote the interests of Labour and the depressed classes."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim unity Mr. Jadhav says: "I congratulate Mr. Jinnah on his successful efforts for unity among Muslims. As for the efforts of the reverend Malaviyaji and others to get the communal award revised, I have to give here my confirmed opinion that Muslims are not prepared to give up separate electorates and the move the Hindu leaders hanker to secure joint electorate the more tenaciously will Muslims cling to communal electorates."

ACCEPT AWARD

In the interests of the country as a whole, I am humbly of the opinion that the communal award as amended by the Poona Pact, should be accepted for the present and that we should secure the co-operation of Muslims and other minority communities. With closer association there will be more chances of dispelling distrust, that led to the formation of communal groups. The Non-Brahmin Party of Bombay have been for the last dozen years holding these views and co-operation with other communities and interests."—A.P.

Swaruprani Nehru and Kamala Nehru will arrive at Calcutta on Sunday morning for medical treatment and remain at the Chittaranjan Sevashadan.—United Press.

WALKING ROUND THE WORLD

Young Muslim On First
Stage Of Long Journey
Arrives In Bombay

Mr. K. A. Rahim, a 22-year old Muslim from Delhi, who started in 1932 on a walking tour round the world on foot, came to the "Bombay Chronicle" office this morning and narrated his experience during the last two years that he has been on tour.

He started from Delhi on October, 8, 1932 and travelled through Bihar, Orissa, Eastern Bengal and Assam. From there he went to Cocanada, in Madras Presidency, Madras and thence to Hyderabad (Deccan). On his way to Bombay from Hyderabad, he visited Sholapur and Poona. He will be here for about a fortnight.

From Bombay he will proceed to Quetta, after halting at Bhopal, Jhansi and Indore. From there he will go to Persia, then to Cairo. There he hopes to catch the steamer for Naples, later visit Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and other important places on the continent. He will also go to London.

From England Rahim will sail to New York and after travelling throughout the United States, he expected to go to South America, when he is planning to sail to Japan. After visiting Tokyo, Yokohama and other cities of Japan, he will



MR. K. A. RAHIM.

proceed on to Shanghai, Canton, and some other places in China. Java will be the next and last country he will visit before returning to India via Burma.

There is a direct road linking Rangoon with Bengal, passing through the mountain range. Mr. Rahim wishes to cross this part of the country and proceed to Chittagong, from Chittagong to Calcutta and thence on to Delhi through the United Provinces will complete his journey round the world on foot.

He hopes to finish his journey and return home in about eight to nine years hence. He is thinking of writing a book dealing with his experiences during his world tour.

Hitherto he has not encountered any serious accidents, either in the villages or even during his journey through the Bengal forests. The only time he was confronted with any trouble, was when he was caught hold of by some villagers forty miles from Cocanada, the ignorant people mistaking him for a "spy" and burning his belongings, including his diary and an autograph book.

In the Tipperah district (Assam-Bengal) he saw naked men and women living in the mountain-projections of the Himalayas. He found them quite and hospitable and they treated him with kindness and courtesy. He saw tigers, elephants and other wild animals in this tract of land.

SAHA REPUDI- ATES CHARGE

Replies To Raman On Con-
trovery Over Academy
Of Science

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

In a Press statement, Dr. Megh Nath Saha refers to "Strong and Unparliamentary Language" used in the resolutions passed by the South Indian Scientists' Association.

The proposal for an Indian Academy of Science, he says, was based on his private opinion, but on the correspondence which passed between the Indian Science Congress, the Government of India and the various scientific associations for a long time, as well as a study of the constitution of the national academies in other countries.

Those views were incorporated in the Science Congress, Bombay, and again put before the general committee of the Indian Science Congress on January 15, for discussion. This body then appointed a committee, representing all shades of scientific activity in India to frame a memorandum of association and constitution.

The South Indian Scientific Association and the Indian Institute of Science, of which Sir C. V. Raman is the Director, he further says, "were asked to send a representative each. The South Indian Association accepted the invitation and nominated Mr. Subha Rao to represent it in the Committee."

REPUDIATES CHARGE.

Dr. Meghnath Saha repudiates the charge as indecent and hasty. He adds that before the academy could be brought into existence, several more meetings of the Committee would probably have to be held, when members will have liberty to express their views. The whole proposal finally would have to be placed before the next session of the Indian Science Congress. The public could see therefore, Dr. Saha concludes, that the amazing charge of astounding constitutional hurry was absolutely unfounded.

The Committee meets in Calcutta on April 14, and Dr. Saha would ask them to issue a complete Press statement.—United Press.

TORTURED PRISONERS IN CONCENTRATION CAMP

Nazi Chief Detective Gets 13 Years Hard Labour

BERLIN, April 6.

Draconic sentences were imposed at the Stettin Court on three police officials for maltreating persons in a Concentration Camp at Bredow near Stettin which is now closed. Hoffman the Chief Detective was given thirteen years hard labour, another five years hard labour, and a third five years ordinary imprisonment.

Various civilians charged with the same offences received sentences ranging from ten to two years imprisonment. The trial was held in camera.

GIRL BURNT TO DEATH

MUZAFFARPUR, April 6.

A Hindu girl aged 20 and her nine year old brother were burnt to death, and a large number of thatched huts were completely gutted as a result of fire which broke out near Kayani, suburb of Muzaaffarpur in the night on April 4.

It is estimated that a loss of several thousands of rupees occurred.—A. P.

REVIVAL "A SETTLED FACT"

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

"En route to Delhi Dr. Ansari was met at the station by Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, secretary to the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, who handed over to Dr. Ansari a copy of the constitution of the old Swaraj Party.

Dr. Ansari said that the revival of the Swaraj Party was a settled fact.—A. P.

Dacoits Raid House And Decamp With Rs. 25,000

Desperadoes Pour Kerosene On Woman And Set Her On Fire

NEW DELHI, April 7.

An armed dacoity in which the dacoits killed two persons and badly burnt a woman by pouring kerosine oil over her, is reported from Puluthi, a village in Meerut.

It appears that the dacoits raided the house of a bania and while about half a dozen of them surrounded the bania and his mother, the others ransacked the entire house and decamped with currency notes valued at about Rs. 25,000 and a maund and half of silver. They burnt the account books and sprinkled kerosine over a woman and lighted her clothes.

A Brahmin in a neighbouring village, on receiving the information, armed with a gun and accompanied by others with lathis, set out for the village but hesitated on the way being frightened by the number of dacoits. The dacoits fearing the party to be a police party, took to their heels.

ANOTHER DACOITY

Another dacoity is reported from the village of Ramnagar, in the same district but in this case the dacoits could not lay their hands on anything but bags of grain. Faced by villagers they shot two of them down. Police investigation is proceeding.

NO BAIL IN SEDITION CASE!

Cawnpore Magistrate Says He Has No Power

CAWNPORE, April 7.

The treatment being meted out to Mr. Purnan Chand Joshi, of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, by the local authorities has aroused much discontent here.

It is alleged that he is being kept as a "C" Class undertrial, is not allowed to get shaved even once since his arrest and is brought to the court to stand his trial on foot with handcuffs on. He is taken out from the gaol at 8 a.m. without properly cooked food, along with other criminal undertrials and has to remain in the court lock-up till 5 p.m. on every day of the hearing of the case.

The Home Member is being approached in this connection.—United Press.

NO BAIL

CAWNPORE, April 6.

Lively scenes were witnessed yesterday in the afternoon, in the Court of the District Magistrate, Mr. B. F. Mudie, when Mr. Purnan Chand Joshi, the Workers' and Peasants' worker of the Meerut Conspiracy Case fame, was prosecuted under Sections 124-A, and 153-A, on the basis of 2 speeches delivered by him on March 4 and 8 last, under the auspices of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha.

5 prosecution witnesses, R. N. Smith, Superintendent of Police of Cawnpore; Purushottamdas, Inspector of Allahabad C.I.D.; Manni Singh, labourer in the Elgin Mills; Rai Sahab Tika Ram.

Inspector of the Cawnpore C.I.D. and Allah Rakhia, labourer in the Victoria Mills deposed for the prosecution.

TRIAL OR ENQUIRY.

On the conclusion of the evidence of each of them the learned Magistrate asked the accused if he wanted to cross-examine the witnesses. Mr. Joshi inquired from the Magistrate whether it was an inquiry or a trial. The Magistrate said that he was not prepared to say anything about it at this stage. Mr. Joshi revived his cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses for a later stage.

On the conclusion of the examination of the prosecution witnesses, the Magistrate put questions to Mr. Joshi.

Magistrate: "Did you deliver any speech on the 4th March last?"

Joshi: "Are you taking down my statement?"

Magistrate: "Do not argue. Answer me. Did you deliver any speech on the 4th of March?"

Mr. Joshi replied that he would not be answering any question, but would file a reply to all these in his written statement later on.

NO BAIL UNDER 124-A.

Mr. Joshi applied for bail. But the Magistrate said that as the term of imprisonment could extend to transportation for life under Section 124-A he had no power to grant bail.

Mr. Joshi was handcuffed when he was taken away by the police. —United Press.

LEADING JAIN MUNI DEAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

Muni Dharma Vijayji, a leading Muni of the Jain community and who took a leading part in the Muni Sammelan, died yesterday evening, when the Sammelan completed its work after a month.

Muni's dead body was taken in procession this morning from different parts of the city, when thousands of people assembled and traffic had to be closed at some places.

Many bazars observed "hartal" to-day.

The total of £80,390,000 has been applied for in Friday's tenders for £40,000,000 Treasury Bills. The amount allotted in bills at three months was £38,000,000.

HARBOURING ABSCONDER

(From Our Correspondent).

CHITTAGONG, April 7.

Charges under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act and various other sections of the Indian Penal Code were framed yesterday by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer against Bijanbala Kumari and another woman and Prasanna-kumar Talukdar and five others for alleged harbouring Tarakes-war Dastidar Armoury Raid absconder (since executed) and Mrs Kalpana Dutt (since transported for life).

The accused were arrested on May 19 last from the house of the accused Prasanna Talukdar following an engagement with Military in course of which 2 persons were killed.—United Press.